THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 21st March 1863.

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THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

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Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s. : *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

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Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 18th March, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN, (2,300 Tons and 520 H. P.,) Captain Thomas Beasley, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 29th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No Brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 26th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday, the 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch a Steamer to the Malabar Coast on Monday the 30th March, at 5 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Sudashewghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Steam Ship TILLY, Captain Clayton, on Thursday, the 2nd April at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, Captain Blackmore, for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. Lowe, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 26th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain Shepherd, will be despatched to Surat on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 6 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 26th March 1863.

FOR VERAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Notices.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SCHOOL of ART.—An Architectural Class will be opened at the above Institution in Saik Abdool Rahimon Street, on THURSDAY, 26th March, 1863, under the direction of James Trubshaw, Esq., Architect.

Hours of attendance, 7 A.M. to 9 A.M.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. Tyabjee & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

MR. JOHN HURST is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1863.

NOTICE.—Travellers by the Overland Route *via* Egypt or to Arabia, can have their Pass-ports vised for Turkey and Bagdad by the undermentioned or his Vice Consul.

ALI MAHOMED,
Consul for the Sublime Porte.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents at this place, under the style of Stoehr, Prieger and Co., and that their correspondents are Messrs. Prieger, Stoehr and Co., Manchester, and Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson and Co., London.

EMIL MORITZ STOEHR.
FERDINAND CARL PRIEGER.
OSCAR EUGEN PRIEGER.
JOHANN EDWARD GRIMM.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after the 25th March 1863, the TELOWLEE STATION will be closed both for Coaching and Goods Traffic, and another Station, called DYOLEE 62 miles from Bombay will, on and after the 1st April 1863, be opened in its stead.

Passengers and Goods will be booked between Dyolee and all Stations on the Concan Line.

The 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. Down Passengers Trains from Bombay will leave Dyolee at 12-42 noon and 12-25 midnight respectively.

The 3-15 A.M. and 2 P.M. Up Trains from Campoolee will leave Dyolee at 3-41 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. respectively.

J. S. LOWE,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 23d March 1863.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share on the Shares now Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 paid, making Rupees 67-7-3 or £6 per Share called up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India holding Shares upon which Rupees 43-10-2 or £4 per share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rupees 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon each such share (making Rupees 65-7-3 or £6 per share paid) on or before the 13th April next at the Bank of Bombay, and if such call be not paid on or before the said 13th April, the Holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A Circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

W. R. HOARE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 20th March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the new Premises now occupied by the Bank of Bombay, will be submitted for sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., subject to certain conditions of sale which can be seen at the Bank, ten days before the day of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of Joseph Harris, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, and a Cause Collom *v.* Viveash.

The Creditors of the said Joseph Harris who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

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THE MOCKING BIRD.

PROGRAMME.—Part 1st.

Introduction, Pot Pouri	S. F. Minstrels.
Let us be Gay	Minstrels.
Kitty alone and I	J. O. Pierce.
Deceitful Matilda	Dave Carson.
THE MOCKING BIRD (with Flute obligato by L. F. Palin)	T. P. Brower.
Come where my Love lies Dreaming	H. C. Campbell.
Sweep's refrain (with Tyrolean Echos)	J. O. Pierce.

Finale to part 1st,

She's gone to Alabama State, by Dave Carson.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

Part 2nd.

Favorite Ballad	H. C. Campbell.
Duett, Concertina and Piano	Pierce & Palin.
The Blue Tail Fly	Dave Carson.
Selections from William Tell (Harmonican)	J. O. Pierce.

After which, DAVE CARSON will appear in his amusing Comic Sketch

THE ACTOR OF ALL WORK.

The whole to conclude with—

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

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HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

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The following list comprises only those arranged in their order down the middle of the room :—

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Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

HERBERT & Co. offer to public notice the following Original Stereoscopic Slides, specially published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company under the sanction of the Royal Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Price per dozen.—Rs. 18 Cash.

Original Stereoscopic Slides.

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, from a marble bust, by Noble, International Exhibition.

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The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (First View.)

The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (Second View)

The Glass Court. (Second View.)

(*The above is a remarkably effective Stereoscopic View.*)

The Grecian Court. (First View.)

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Machinery. (Fourth View.) Western Annexe.

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Two exquisite Stereoscopic effects.

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The Fortune Teller, by Giuglini.

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Venus (tinted in the original Sculpture.) By T. Gibson, R.A.

N.B.—This Sculpture has excited the same amount of interest as the oil painting of the "Christian Martyr" by Paul de la Roche.

La Pieta, by Antonio Cali.

A Girl reading, by Magni.

Nymph and Cupid, by Miller, exhibited by Her Majesty.

Modesty, by Corbellini.

The Sleep of Sorrow, the Dream of Joy, R. Monti.

Zephyr and Flora Dancing, Benzoni.

The Daughter of Sion, Salvini.

The Death of Marmion, Baily.

"He reared his broken sword on high, and shouted Victory."

The Orphan. E. Norchi.

Socrates. Pietro Magni.

Cock fighting. A. Pelloli.

HERBERT & Co. believe that the above collection comprises *most* of the best Sterescopic Views of the Exhibition of 1862. The publishing of the Views is a monopoly of the London Stereoscopic Company, and although *upwards of one hundred and thirty Views have* been taken, many of them are eminently stupid and uninteresting.

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THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR, by Paul de la Roche. The above master-piece, which has caused the greatest sensation at the International Exhibition, has been photographed by an eminent artist with the permission of the owner. Plain Rs. 1-8, beautifully colored after the original, Rs. 2-8.

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Sleep of Sorrow and Dream of Joy	Monti.
Venus	Gibson.
Reading Girl	Magni.
Venus	Nollekens.
Nymph and Cupid	Theed.
Children at Play	Manfredini.
Nymph of Diana	Albertine.
The Fortune Teller	Guglielmi.
Lady Godiva	Thomas.
A Bacchante	Barrata.
Caractacus	Foley.
La Pieta	
Nymph and Cupid	Nollekens.
Ditto ditto	Muller.
Highland Mary	Brodie.
Finding of Moses	Spencer.
La Musidoradelle Staigani	Thompson.
Egeria	J. H. Foley.
Rebecca at the Well	Davis.
Britomartis	E. Wyon.
Religion	A. Gatley.
Socrates	Magni.
Venus	Canova.
First Footsteps	Magni.
Daphne	M. Wood.
Go to Sleep	Durham.
Puck	Miss Hosmer.
Boy with Birds' Nest	
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Rampart Row, Bombay.

REGISTERED VICTORIA- PATTERN, CONCAVE GLASS INSULATORS FOR PIANOFORTES.

The above beautifully constructed and novel Insulating Resonator is strongly recommended and adopted by all the leading Pianists of Europe; it answers the twofold purpose of insulating the instrument from the non-conducting medium of the floor on which it is generally placed, and of preserving the Piano from the effects of damp.

Experience in its use has proved the advantage gained with regard to improved tone, and the injuries which are so constantly resulting to the Piano from the effects of the absorbent nature of the carpet or mat on which it stands, are effectually obviated.

The Insulators are of the richest quality of glass, and each single one has been tested to *bear double the weight of a Grand Pianoforte.*

Price of the Royal Victoria Glass Insulating Resonator.—The set of Four in Transparent Crystal, in rich light Amber Colour, in pure Opal (milk white) or in other colours, Rs. 12, cash.

SETS OF THREE IN THE SAME PROPORTION.

One of the first authorities in Europe has given it as his decided opinion that "The Royal Victoria Insulator is the only perfect invention of its kind; and in it are happily combined elegance of design, strength, and excellence of workmanship, with *practical and acknowledged utility.* It has deservedly met with the success that has attended its invention."

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

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THE PRINCESS FLUTINAS.

HERBERT & Co., have just landed a splendid assortment of new FLUTINAS finished in the highest style of Mosaic-work, the tones are very rich and in perfect tune. Each Instrument is fitted with a strong Mahogany Box lined and padded with Velvet; a book of Music accompanies the Instrument, which is warranted. From Rs. 60 to 80 each.

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COPY of the celebrated model VIOLIN, designed by Antrobus Steiner of the Tyrol; date, 1695—Rs. 100.

COPY of the Model designed by Joseph Guarnerius; date 1715 each complete—Rs. 90.

COPY of the well known "ANTONIUS STRADINARIUS," 1675.

N. B.—The above three Violins have just arrived from London, each one is fitted in a handsome Walnutwood case, and is well found in strings, bows, &c. &c.

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In horn cases with raised ornaments, and pictures, with winders complete.

TWO TUNE BOXES. All the same price, Rs. 12 each.

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THREE-TUNE BOXES. All the same price, Rs. 16 ea

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Pop goes the Weasel.
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Au Ballo in Marschena.

No. 10.

La Traviata Libiamo.
Il Postigrionne Galop.
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Les Etoiles; Valse.

IN ROSEWOOD CASES.

FOUR TUNES—Price Rs. 60 each.—Size 12 by 5½.

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Tijrolienne de Guill Tell.
Il Segretto de Lucrezia Borgea.
Barcarolle d'Elisire d'amore.
Beau Cavalier de L'Etoile du Nord.

☞ The last two boxes, Nos. 11 & 12 have glass frames inside, and patent winders.

SIX TUNES—Price Rs. 70—size 18 by 6.

No. 13.

Quadrille L'Hippotame.
Inkerman Polka.
L'Astro della mazurqua.
Caro di Zingare, Il Trovatore.
Gedenken Mein Valzer.
Marchdes vepres Siciliennes.

EIGHT TUNES—Price Rs. 85—size 19½ by 7.

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Il Trovatore, duetto.
Les vepres Sicilliennes.
Caro Squilli la tromba.
Faust Valtz Diabolique.
Carlotta Valtz.
Luduisburg Polka.
Louisen Quadrille.
La Bergere mazurqua.

The two following boxes are worthy of attention :—The imitation of *Drums; Cymbals;—Bells;—and Costagnettes* are very truthful.

SIX TUNES with accompaniment of Drum;—Bells, and Castagnettes—Price Rs. 250—size 23 by 9.

No. 15.

The White Cockade.
Polka Le Camelia.
La Traviata, Parigi o'cara.
Polka Mazurka, Emilia.
Rule Britannia.
La Fille du Regiment.

Walnutwood case very beautifully finished.

EIGHT TUNES with accompaniment of Drum and Bells. Prices Rs. 250.—Size 24 by 10.

No. 16.

Bonnie Dundee.
Minnie.
College Horn-pipe.
Cheers, Boys! Cheers.
St. Patrick's Day.
The Old Folks at Home.
Red, White, and Blue.
Sturm March Gallop.

N. B.—A greater variety of Musical boxes is seldom available in Bombay.

MECHANICAL PIANOFORTES.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a fresh batch of these truly wonderful Musical Instruments; a visit to their Music Room (*which is on the upper floor*) will amply repay the trouble. The following selection being available for performance throughout the day :—

OVERTURES.

FRA DIAVOLO.
BARBIER DE SEVILLE.
IL LOMBARDI.

OPERATIC PIECES.

DOM PASQUALE, SERENADE.
DIANAH SERENADE.
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DEAD MARCH.
HYMNE NATIONALE RUSSE.
MARLBOROUGH S'EN-VA-T-EN GUERRE.
REVERIE, ETUDE.
JUDAS MACHABEE.
LES FILS DE MARCH.
CARNAVAL DE VENISE.
LA MARSEILLAISE.
DERNIERE PENSEE MUSICAL.
STABAT MATER.

BALLADS.

CALL ME PET NAMES.
ANGELS' WHISPERS.
GOOD OLD HUT AT HOME.
LUCY NEAL.
NELLY BLY.
LILY DALE.
KATEY DARLING.
MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

POLKAS.

ALICE.
CALIFORNIA.
LA POSTE.
HELENE (*Redowa.*)
SOFIA.
TURQUOISE.
POPINA.
REDOWA.
SUZANNA.
ELIZA.
KATHINKA.
JULIA.
DIANA.
MARS.
DRIN DRIN.
ANNA.
BADEN BADEN.
REVE D'AMOUR (*Redowa.*)
JENNY LIND.
CASE DE L'ONCLE TOM.

POLKAS MAZURKAS.

FIRST MAZURKA.
SECOND MAZURKA.
TRIANON.
LA DAME AU GOBEA.
FLEUR D'AMOUR.
LA FILLE DE CAMORN
CLARA.

SCHOTTISCHE.

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CLAREMONTE.
CHAMPS ELYSEE.

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LA FANCHONNETTE.
LE CAID.
PAIN OF ALMACKS.
LES CHANSONS DE BERBEGUER.
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GALOPS.

HONGROISS.
LE DIABLE A QUATRE.
STURM MARCH.
GUSTAVE III.

The above forms a portion only of the mechanical music, arranged to perform in the Mechanism of the IMPERIAL PIANOFORTE,

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Large size, suitable for framing.

THE INFANT BYRON.
DEATH OF ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA.
CHRIST DELIVERING THE KEYS TO PETER.
CHRIST AT THE POOL OF SILOAM.
THE ASCENSION FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.
THE MIRACULOUS DRAUGHT OF FISHES.
THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.
MADONA AND INFANT CHRIST.
DESCENT FROM THE CROSS.
THE DELIVERANCE OF SAINT PETER.
CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS.
THE WEEPING SUPPLIANT.
INSTITUTION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.
EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

N. B.—The above are copied from the original pictures,—works of the great masters in private galleries; and also from those at the Great International Exhibition 1862. Can be had framed neatly, each from Rs. 8 to 15.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Frenchman*, from Kurrachee, are requested to send off boats immediately for their respective Goods, failing which, they will at once be landed by the Ship on account and risk of the concerned.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Frenchman.*

TO LET.—A new, commodious, and airy HOUSE, situated at Hormusjee Bomonjee Lane, near the Town Barracks, suitable for a large Office. Apply to Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Woollenwalla, next to Dr Dallas, Solicitor's Office.

LANDON, MORLAND, and LANDON, No. 7, New Burlington Street, London, Military Clothiers, and Outfitters, beg respectfully to inform their customers, that Messrs. PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Military Square, Bombay, have ceased to conduct L., M., and L.'s Bombay Agency, which will be continued for the future by Mr. Robert T. Crossley, of Bombay.

Mr. Crossley will grant receipts for all monies paid to him on L., M., and L.'s behalf, and Landon, Morland, and Landon will thank their customers to communicate on the subject of money matters either with Mr. Crossley, or with them at No. 7, New Burlington Street, London, direct.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

Valuable Medical Works of which further Supplies have been lately received.

Clinical Lectures, by R. B. Todd, M.D., edited by Lionel Beale, M.D., 8vo. cloth	Rs. 12	0
Practice of Physic, by T. Watson, M.D., 2 vols., 8vo. cloth	21	4
Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man, by R. B. Todd, and W. Bowman, 2 vols., 8vo. cloth	25	0
Cyclical Changes in Health and Disease, by Smith, crown 8vo. cloth	8	0
On Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels, by W. H. Walsh, M.D., third edition, crown 8vo. cloth	9	0
On some of the more important Diseases of the Army, by J. Davy, M.D., 8vo. cloth	11	4
On Dropsy, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. &c., by Dr. W. R. Basham, second edition, 8vo. cloth	6	12
Lectures on Continued Fevers, by A. Tweedie, M.D., 8vo. cloth	9	0
Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, by C. West, M.D., fourth edition, 8vo. cloth	9	0
Diseases of the Skin, by Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., fourth edition, plates, 8vo. cloth	21	4
Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind, by Dr. F. Winslow, second edition, 8vo. cloth	10	0
Obstetric Memoirs and Contributions, by J. Y. Simpson, M.D., edited by W. O. Priestley, and H. R. Stover, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	27	0
Clinical Researches on Disease in India, by C. Morehead, M.D., 8vo. cloth	14	0
The Practice of Surgery, by J. Miller, F.R.C.S.E., third edition, with 250 cuts	10	0
The Principles of Surgery, by ditto, third edition	10	0
A Treatise on the Surgical Diseases of the Eye, by H. H. Walton, 8vo., second edition	10	0
A Manual of the Practice of Medicine, by T. H. Tanner, M.D., fourth edition, 18mo.	4	0
Digestion and its Derangements, by T. K. Chambers, M.D., crown 8vo. cloth	7	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED—A SCHOOL-MASTER to undertake the charge of a Christian School out of Bombay, for the Children of Europeans employed on Railway Works.

Apply to the Rev. C. D. Du Port, Secretary S. P. G., within a fortnight from the date of this Advertisement.

Bombay, 18th March 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET FROM THE 15th PROXIMO.—A large commodious and airy Upper Storied House, with Godown and Stable, situated No. 4, Bake house Lane, Rampart Row, well adopted for an Office or Bank, apply to Eduljee Framjee & Co., Bombay Green.

23rd March 1863.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 16th January 1863.

Business Announcemets.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box		Rs. 6
Raisins,	Do. a box	,, 6
Rahat Loucomu, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box		,, 6

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionett Stop, is well worthy of attention.

Church Gate Street.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street, Fort.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE, No. 7, Byculla Road, has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, and those at Outstations that she has just received "Overland" per steamer *Orissa*, the following, viz. :—

White and Colored Kid Gloves, (Ladies).
Crinoline Bonnets, "White," "Black," "Brown" and "Drab".
Ladies Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Boys and Girls Crinoline and Straw Hats.
Fancy Feathers and Feather Rosettes.
Black, White, and Colored silks.
Cardinibus Collapsing Jupons.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Black and white Burnouses.
French Corsets.

Also on hand,

Muslin Dresses.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Ditto.
White Brilliants, Dorias and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Colored Mohair Dresses with Burnous to Match.
White and Colored Llama Shawls.
Black Silk Mantles.
Rich Cloaks and Hoods for Infants.
Rich Colored Silk Dresses.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Gold Combs and Fancy Buckles.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Embroidered and Plain French Cambric Handkerchiefs.

All requisites for Weddings and Mourning constantly in stock. All orders carefully and promptly executed.

N. B.—No notice can be taken of orders from Out-stations unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

18th March 1863.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Thursday, 26th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 013/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	99 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	29 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	25 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000		Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36 / Loan 1842-43 / Loan 1854-55	99½
New Five per Cent. Loan	109½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 105½ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 17s. 6d.
(Seed)	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 18s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. Nominal.
(Seed)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
To China / To Clyde / To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (25th March 1863.)

	Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 495 to 50.
New Dhollera, (to arrive.)	" 470 to 47.
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 475 to 48.
New Oomravuttee	" 428 to 43.
Old Compta	" 420 to 43.
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 532 to 53.
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 430 to 43.
New Vaxavul	" 442 to 44.
New Khandeish	" 420 to 42.
New Porut-hee	" 440 to 44.
New Accote	" 430 to 43.
New Mangalore	" 442 to 44.

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,650.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-14 to 6-15 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	...	7-8 to 7-9
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	34 to 35
and White)	"	38 to 39
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 Do. at 2s. 0d. "
2 Do. at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. at 1s. 11⅞d. "
Sight at 1s. 11⅞d. "

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

March 23rd 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
on demand
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement*.

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ....2s. 0½d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. ....2s. 0d. "
On Demand ....1s. 11⅞d. "
On France 6 months' sight.........frs. 2-56cts. "
3 Do. Do. .... " 2-53 " "
On Demand .... " 2-50 " "

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11⅞d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland...........The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rp
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ...1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℔ cent ℔ anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office.................... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburg, and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

The London and Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight............ 2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight............ 2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight............ 2s. 0d.
" 2 months' sight............ 1s.11¾d.
" 1 month's sight............ 1s.11⅞d.
On demand.........
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland ....
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities .... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ....10 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.........2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto 4 ditto. ......2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 3 ditto. ....2s. do.
Ditto 2 ditto. ....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. ....1s. 11⅞d. do.
On demand ....1s. 11⅞d. do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
March25	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat, 24 March.
	Cloden	Smith	Liverpool, 13 Nov.
	Prince Consort	Aitchin	Mortin Bay, 2 Jan.
	Mohmed Shah	Balma	Calcutta, 11 Feb.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Prince Consort* from Mortin Bay:—On the 8th of March, spoke the ship *Futtayshah Allum*, from Calcutta, bound to Bombay; on the 20th of March, spoke the barque *Maltidies*, from Gorthenburg, bound to Bombay off Goa.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
March25	Moydinbux	Nacoda	Colsagurpatam.
	Zambia	Miller	Liverpool.
	Futtelrozac	Nacoda	Kurrachee.
	Marie	Meyer	Batavia.
	Hadashah	Dickson	Havre.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Mr. Anderson; Mr. Beynald; and one hundred and sixty-eight natives.

Per ship *Mohmed Shah*, from Calcutta.—Twenty Bombay Marine Battalion; twenty-six Government servants; and eleven natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—One hundred and sixty-four natives.

Per steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—One hundred and eighty-four natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday:—
Ship *Lady Canning*, R. Spens, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Amherst*, for Rangoon via Galle.
Ship *Coronet*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Tiger*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 25th March 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—181 cases Tea, 7,796 lbs., Bomanjee Nesserwanjee; 6 pieces E. Teeth, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs., Dewjee Premjee; 13 chests Cardamoms, 27 cwt., Mooljee Jaitha.

Patterson.—45 casks Gingeely Oil, 180 cwt., Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy; 550 bags Linseed, 962½ cwt., 456 bags Rapeseed, 798 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Pride of the Ocean.—1 case old Sword, &c., Eduljee Nesserwanjee Colabawalla; 200 packages Coffee, 300 cwt., Bhimjee Kessowjee.

For Liverpool.

Grey Hound.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gocul Sakurchund; 2 cases China Tea, 130 lbs.; 1 case China Bowl, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., Macnee and Co.

Wasp.—46 bales Cotton, 138 cwt., Moteechund Sakurchund; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Rowjee Husraz.

Herald.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cursondass Vullubdass; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Tulla Nursey; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Tudor.—196 bales Cotton, 686 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Muncherjee Dadaboy Dhunjee.

Adriatic.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Magnolia.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khetsey Ragowjee; 1,000 bundles Surseeseed, 500 cwt., Chutoorbhoy Nursey.

Arundel.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vurdhman Poonsey; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur.

City of Agra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Havelock.—200 bags Rapeseed, 300 cwt., Sunker Pandoorung.

Coronet.—111 bags Gingeelyseed, 169½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Beloochee.—320 bundles Surseeseed, 160 cwt., Hanuncass Buchamull.

Melitus.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Dewjee Premjee.

Algiers.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Tomogonops.—510 bales Cotton, 1,785 cwt., Narronjee Permanund; 621 bales Cotton, 2,173½ cwt., Madhowdass Petamber.

Cambay.—500 bales Cotton, 1,500 cwt., Trecumjee Velljee and Co.

Brunelle.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Dossa Hunsraz; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Megjee Ragowjee.

Dawn of Hope.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Tiger.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Samjee Hurry; 300 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Soonderjee Khimjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,755 cwt., Samjee Visram; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Maneckjee Rustomjee.

For Havre.

Witch of the Wave.—350 bales Coir Yarn, 875 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Haddington.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Purshotum Heerachund.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *China.*—1 box Real Pearls, Culliandass Keerparam.

For Southampton.

Steamer *China.*—1 case C. Shawls, 6 pieces, Hajee Mahomed Seedick; 2 chests C. Shawls, 22 pieces, Shaik Jumaloodin Hussam-odin; 1 case C. Shawls, 55 pieces, Mahomed Hossein Ahmudally; 3 cases C. Shawls, 38 pieces, Huumuntram Bhimraz; 1 chest C. Shawls, 15 pieces, Abdoola Abdoolgunny; 3 chests C. Shawls, 80 pieces, Sye Rustom; 5 chests C. Shawls, 59 pieces, Jaynarron Dhunraz; 6 chests C. Shawls, 84 pieces, Heranund Lalchund; 4 bales Samples of Cotton, 4 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.; 3 chests C. Shawls, 32 pieces Azamoodin Sudoodin; 2 chests C. Shawls, 7 pieces, Azeezoola Mooktasaw; 1 chest C. Shawls, 27 pieces, Aga Ebrahim.

For Suez.

Steamer *China.*—1 box Shawls, 25 pairs, Hajee Zunnel Aboodeen; 27 cases Indigo, 57½ cwt., Frangopolo Agrelasto and Co.; 8 cases C. Shawls, 46 pieces, Shaik Jamaloodin Hussenoodin; 1 bundle Silk, 102 lbs., Hajee Abassally Neemajee; 2 chests C. Shawls, 35 pieces, Abdool Hajee Zoola.

Algiers.—200 bundles Hemp, 185 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee.

For Galle.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Photograph, Dadabhoy Cowasjee; 2 packages Samples, Volkart Brothers; 1 box Cambay Stone, Vundravun Jumnadass.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—34 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Camajee Pochajee; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneeram Sewnarron; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.; 1 case E. Cruet Stands, Cohen and Co.; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Stenhouse and Co.; 35 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensey and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Ebrahim; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Dawood and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jowareemull Ramjeedass; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, A. Hubibbhoy; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Sazun; 1 case Cheroots, 5,000 pieces, Eduljee Nesserwanjee; 1 case Table Cloth, W. Turner and Co.; 1 box Cow Bezour, 10 lbs., Manockjee Nesserwanjee; 80 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Natbabhoy Sons and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Luthabhoy Nansey and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bholaram Nursingbux; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Cursondass H. and Co.; 34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Currimbhoy Ebram; 12 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, B. H. Cama; 24½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy; 77 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtabhoy Ameerjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

For London.
682 Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1156 Hornet, Prynn—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
1169 Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1040 Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co. (c. l. March 23)

For London via Kurrachee.
927 Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)

London via Cochin.
899 Harkaway, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. March 23)

For Liverpool.
824 Adriatic, D. Scott—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1001 Algiers, Buchanan—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1107 Almora,—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1249 Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 4)
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. March 11)
632 Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
791 Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co. (c. l. March 14)
1070 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
972 Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
870 Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 25)
1215 Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.
1647 Earl of Dalhousie, J. Campbell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1268 Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
812 Ferozesha, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1410 Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1194 Herald, E. McGrath—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 23)
891 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
1707 King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1665 Lillies, Bell. (c. l. March 4)
1033 Magnolia, Baynon—M. Wadia Sons. (c. l. March 4)
747 Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur. (c. l. March 21)
650 Moreno, Whiting.—Wallace & Co.
1350 Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co.
1337 Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 4)
1072 Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
998 Tiger, Ogg—Narmith & Co. (c. l. March 25)
679 Tomogonops, J. Poe—J. N. Wadia & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)
1725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
848 Vittoria, Martin—Robert, Frith & Co. (c. l. March 10)
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)

For Bordeaux.
541 Jessore, C. Gachet—D. Ardishir & Co.

For Havre.
514 Chanaral, Sharp—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 14)
512 Giscours, Lain—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 23)
1459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. (c. l. March 18)

For Aden.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond—Vally Md. Alwaney (c. l. Feb. 21)

For Aden and Suez.
1950 China, R. Curling—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Mar. 23)

For China.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
Columbian, (s) Skottowe—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Mar. 23)
140 Ida, Jesson—David F. Stewart. (c. l. March 19)

For Singapore and Siam.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

For Siam.
891 Prince of Wales,—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.

Moulmain.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.

For Calcutta.
670 Futtel Salamut, Davies.—H. A. N. Mhd. (c. l. March 19)
1042 Indomitable, Carren, R. N. R.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
651 Lady Canning—H. M. Sidick. (c. l. March 11)

For Kurrachee.
Coringa (s), Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. March 21)
Tilly, (s) W. Clayton—B. J. N. Co.'s (c. l. Mar. 24)
403 Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Batavia.
380 Postilyon, Greir.
Helena, Dil A. Jordon. (c. l. March 19)

For Cochin and Colombo.
502 Gladiator, J. Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

For Colombo.
130 Hamidobux, Nacoda. (c. l. March 17)

For Rangoon via Galle.
491 Lady Amherst, Harrison—B. Moosajee. (c. l. March 25.)

Not Fixed.
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
632 Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.
557 Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
985 Bucephalus, Black—Leckie & Co.
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co.
Cloden, Smith.
950 Etna Graham—W. Nicol & Co.
1556 Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Company.
212 Futtel Mujid, Nacoda—Woosman Voydina.
820 Futtay Allum, Mitchell.
1121 General Simpson, Coxhead—Coupland & Co.
565 Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
1763 John Stuart, Burnase—W. & A. Graham & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
1343 King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co.
374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.
786 Maria Somes, McLean—Leckie & Co.
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—W. Nicol & Co.
Prince Consort, Aitchinn.
375 Rebecca Shepherd, Somers.
632 Recorder, Sharp—Coupland & Co.
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Peel Cassels & Co.
Shah Jehan, Herit.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
375 Trio, Stagardh—Rennie Scovell & Co.
Tyfon, Strumotz.
1191 Whampoa, Pritchard—Tudor Ice Company.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.
1557 Africana, Hatfield. Dec. 9
551 Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co. Nov. 20
1180 Belle Isle, Cole. Jan. 7
993 Camperdown Stodder.
063 Castilian, Weiburn—Coupland & Co. Nov. 29
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.
882 Cyclops, Cordiner.
954 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
531 Dovercourt, Heigho.
756 Lord Raglan, Rybert.
987 Louisa, Sowcroft.
187 Maldon, Seals. Feb. 4
497 Mary Sparks, Chase. Nov. 29
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. Dec. 24
1047 Mystery, Stap. Dec. 31
950 Octavia, Bristow.
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Nov. 27
973 Rajah of Cochin. Dec. 1
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.
United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co. Dec. 30
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co.
535 Wellington, Ayling—Forbes & Co. Oct. 13
1155 Zuleika, Glover. Dec. 3

From London via Aden.
905 Southern Light. Jan. 24

From London via Natal.
403 Pharamond, Phillips. Oct. 28

From London via New Zealand.
1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co. Nov. 6

From Liverpool.
1162 Africa, Bowie. Dec. 9
1127 Albion, Thompson. Dec. 15
1862 Ambrose, Daniel.
1046 Americana, Petts—MacNee & Co. Nov. 29
589 Bon Accord, Campbell.
1246 British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Jan. 5
1332 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 14
814 Bloomer, Goodwin. Feb. 11
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 4
668 Ceiuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
1119 Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co. Feb. 6
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co. Dec. 2
1333 Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co. Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith. Nov. 11
1147 Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co. Dec. 19
848 Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Dec. 14
666 Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Jan. 7
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson. Jan. 13
Eliza Bencke, (put back dismasted.)
1000 Eliza, Inckerson. Dec. 7
1400 Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co. Dec. 10
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 3
986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co. Jan. 6
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. Dec. 24
1069 Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 8
1305 Glee Maiden, Marshall. Jan. 8
1165 Gatineau, Cumming. Feb. 6
647 Greive Berg, Snellman.
819 Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 13
1596 John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co. Dec. 27
1318 Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 4
965 Margaret. Faulkner.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co. Feb. 9
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
958 Mathean, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co. Jan. 7
1114 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. Dec. 5
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins. Feb. 13
1001 Norah Graeme, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 9
Old England, Bulman.
1230 Powerful, Nixon. Dec. 22
982 Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. Dec. 18
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd. Jan. 12
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 7
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 2
1378 Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co. Dec. 23
1128 Southern Belle, Dunn. Dec. 13
1022 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co. Dec. 6
1132 Tim, Whittier. Dec. 2
905 Zuleika, Riddell. Dec. 13

From Liverpool via Aden.
830 Araminta, Blay. Dec. 21
1623 Agenoria, Johnson. Nov. 21
903 Biencathra, Stewart. Jan. 18
885 Chevalier, Perkins. Dec. 26
1046 Culldwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.
936 Elizabeth, Stewart. Jan. 21
1343 Levant, Ferran. Jan. 21
1159 Reserva, Kirk. Feb. 1
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 2

From Liverpool via Sedashegur.
333 Mogul, McTeggart. Aug. 2

From Newport via Aden.
1100 Eldorado, Hayes.

From Cardiff.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 26
427 Enterprise, Haynes.
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co. Nov. 1

From Cardiff via Aden.
798 Amity, Stenson. Jan. 23
890 Congress, Drinkwater. Feb. 7
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan.
1155 Sabino, Woodward.
Shannon, Hemsworth. Nov. 25
1155 Sabino. Jan. 17
705 Southern Rights.
654 Sparkling Wave, Emery. Dec. 10
1023 Wandering Jew, Smart. Feb. 7

From King George's Sound.
1150 Lincluden Castle, Smith. Sept. 9

From Swansea via Aden.
950 Highland Light, Crowell.
1800 Thomas Harward, Robinson.

From Galle.
140 Sonderborg.

From Sunderland.
792 Anne Armstrong—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
1381 Dragoon.
853 England. Feb. 7
Lewchew, Sinclair. Dec. 21

From Sunderland via Aden.
331 Crusader.

From Newcastle via Aden.
500 Elizabeth Douthwaite.

From the Clyde.
680 Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 3
684 Antigua, Evans—Finlay Clark & Co.
525 City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 7
661 Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay Clark & Co. Oct. 29
692 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. Dec. 8
1090 Persian, (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.

From Stockholm.
366 Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.
358 Celeritas—Volkart Brothers. Nov. 21
430 Elizabeth, Caisson.
410 Triomphae—Volkart Brothers.

From Gothenburg.
450 Miltiades, C. Lidbeck—Peel, Cassels & Co.

From Aden.
1051 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 5
1444 H. C. Kidston—J. Clover & Co. Oct. 29
758 Jane, D. Cooper Aug. 8
1067 May Queen, Pennie. Oct. 30
1231 North, Brown. Oct. 11
1075 South, Wilson Nov. 8

From Australia.
712 Daphne Farman.
1549 Henry Fernie, Brown. Jan. 22
1300 Rangoon. Jan. 8
1149 Sirocco, Winchester.
711 Sultana, Sharp.
1190 Venus, Paterlow.

From Calcutta.
679 Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.
900 Allum Ghier, Henderson.
931 Ann Dec. 31
Asteroid, Gardener. Feb. 28
959 Avabhoy.
454 Augusta. Dec. 18
1361 Castlemaine.
381 City of Palaces. Feb. 4
City of Paris.
Clymene.
Day Dream.
890 Fatha Hoolaliziz.
Fazul Currim. Feb. 16
819 Futtay Shaw Allum. Jan. 16
702 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1089 Jessamine.
324 Louisa, Kneen. Feb. 20
656 Mahomed Shah. Feb. 11
Marquard Family. Jan. 14
664 Mary Ann.
Maurice. Nov. 30
942 Miriam.
Rohamanee.
Solomon Shaw. Feb. 10
938 Sebastopol.

From China.
1117 Henry Moore, Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. Jan. 30
Punjaub. Dec. 21
Pudsey Dawson. Feb. 20
1400 Sovereign of India. Feb. 7
932 St. Bernard, Brown. Feb. 24

From Moulmein.
546 Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 25.

Tarleton, Barrack Master W. C., on duty, from Khandalla.
Graham, Lieut. and Adjutant G., H. M.'s 33rd Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Kettlewell, Lieut. T., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—March 25.

Hay, Ensign C., 3rd Regt. N. I., to join, to Malligaum.
Hancock, Lieut. G. E, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 25th March 1863.

The 103rd Regiment the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Capt. Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will re-assemble on Friday next, the 27th instant, at 11 A. M., at the Colaba Mess Room, for the trial of Private Thomas Mara, 103rd Regt.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1863.

No. 177.—The following native promotions are made:—

Jumedar Shairkhan, of 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, promoted to rank of Russaidar from 14th January 1863, and Quarter Master Duffedar Jebankhan, promoted to rank of Jumedar from 14th January 1863, in room of Russaidar Mahideenkhan, deceased.

Kote Duffedar Major Ahimudkhan, of Poona Horse, promoted to the rank of Jumedar from 4th February 1863, in room of Jumedar Mahomed Hythkhan, deceased.

Bombay Staff Corps.

No. 176.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve year's service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieut. C. H. Clay, 20th March 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 24th March 1863.

With reference to and in continuation of G. G. O. No. 427 of 1861, and in supercession of all former Orders on the subject, the Commander-in-Chief with the sanction of Government, is pleased in assimilation with the rule obtaining in Bengal,* to publish to the Army, the following Orders regulating the annual distribution of Prizes for Soldier's Gardens in this Presidency.

2. Committees as before ordered are to assemble at such time of the year as the local authorities may deem best so as to allow of the several descriptions of the Gardens (flower or vegetable cultivated *entirely* by the Soldiers, themselves, either in Barrack or Regimental Gardens) being properly inspected on the understanding, however, that Prizes are not to be awarded to individuals, or collectively *more than once a year*.

3. Competition is to be strictly confined to the men of the same Corps or Detachment, and the following scale of Prizes to be thus allotted is to be considered the maximum under all circumstances, viz.:—

For general competition by each Regiment of British Cavalry, or Infantry, or Division of Artillery, equal in its composition to a Brigade.

1 Prize of..............................25 Rupees.
1 Ditto. ....20 Do.

and for general competition by a Wing of a Regiment or Division of Artillery equal to a demi-Brigade cantoned separately.

1 Prize of.........................20 Rupees.

and for competition for each Battery or each Troop and Company of the above.

1 Prize ....15 Rupees
1 Ditto..............................10 Do.
1 Ditto.............................. 5 Do.

4. It is to be discretionary with Committees to award these Prizes in full or in part according as they may consider the exertion of the men to deserve, and in the event of any Battery, Troop, or Company, having been unusually industrious and another the reverse, they may transfer the Prizes from those who have not been industrious to those who have.

5. Regimental Non-Commissioned Staff are not eligible to compete for these Prizes unless it can be certified that their Garden produce has been *bona fide*, the result of their *own labour*; in this case they can compete for the general Prizes detailed in paragraph 3.

6. In order that the Prizes may be paid on the spot to the successful competitors, sums equal to the aggregate amount of the several Prizes are to be obtained at the prescribed period by the Presidents of the Committee, under a Station Order, from the Divisional Paymaster or Officer in charge of the nearest Military treasure chest, and in the event of the Committee not awarding the whole sum, the balance is to be repaid to the disbursing Officer.

7. As soon as practicable after the proceedings of the Committee have terminated, a contingent bill in detail on the Divisional Paymaster should be forwarded by the President, to the Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division or District, for the amount actually presented as Prizes. The bill after having been countersigned by the General or other Officer commanding the Division or District, is to be submitted to the Quarter Master General by whom, if approved, it will be transmitted for the audit of the First Examiner, Pay Department.

8. The Commander-in-Chief has reason to believe that Soldiers cultivate garden close to, in preference to those at a distance from their Barracks, His Excellency therefore requests Commanding Officers of Regiments, Batteries, and Detachments, to encourage their Soldiers to make and cultivate the gardens *close to their Barracks*.

9. The Commander-in-Chief also wishes that the occasion of the distribution of Prizes should be considered as a *fete* for the Regiment, and a holiday for the Soldiers at large, the Band playing and the Regimental school and children attending while the distribution takes place, and His Excellency will feel obliged if all Officers off duty will make a point of attending the distribution.

10. All correspondence on the subject of Soldier's Gardens is to be made through the Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, to Divisional or Army Head Quarters.

The undermentioned Officer has been reported to have passed the required Examination in the native language as follows:—

Assistant Surgeon A. N. Hojel, General Duty, Northern Division, is placed in Medical charge of G. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Royal Artillery—Captain C. Clarke, Commissary of Ordnance, Hydrabad.

* G. O. C. I., dated Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 15th Nov. 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Military Department.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1863.

No. 165.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 13, dated 8th January 1863, is published for general information and guidance:—

Military.—No. 13.

India Office, London, 8th January 1863.

My Lord,—With reference to my despatch No. 320, of the 10th August 1861, (paragraphs 17 and 18). I have to request that whenever a Regimental Lieutenant Colonel who has retired under the Annuity Scheme, and whose name has there-fore been retained on the list in italics, shall be removed from that list either by death or by any casualty amongst the Colonels, the fact of such removal and the occasion of it may be notified in General Orders.

H. K. Burne, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 128.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay,
Military Department.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying printed copy of a General Order, No. 165, issued by the Government of India under date the 2nd March 1863; notifying that whenever a Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, who has retired under the Annuity Scheme, shall be removed from the list on which his name appears in italics either by death or any casualty amongst the Colonels, the fact of such removal and the occasion of it should be notified in General Orders, and to request that it may be published in the Official Gazette of the Bombay Presidency.—I am, &c.,

H. K. Burne, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 5th March 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At 6, Tank Square, Calcutta, on the 12th March, the wife of T. L. Tims, Esq., of a son.

At No. 9, Kidderpore, Calcutta, on the 5th March, the wife of Mr. James Mabert, Office of the Commissary of Ordnance, Fort William, of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 18th March, the wife of Mr. T. H. Shaw of a son.

At Sirsa, on the 13th March, the wife of Mr. G. E. Wakefield, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

At Umritsur, on the 12th March, the wife of Conductor Quintin, S. Griffiths, Department Public Works, of a son.

At Umballa, on the 13th March, the wife of John Taylor, Esq., of a daughter.

At Derah Ishmail Khan, on the 8th March, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Deane, 3rd Regiment Punjaub Infantry, of a son.

At Seetabuldee, on the 12th March, the wife of Mr. W. A. Billings, of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 2nd March, the wife of Captain William Bolton Girdlestone, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

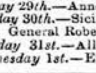
At Calcutta, on the 12th March, at the Old Church, by the Rev. G. Lovely, P. Cullen, Esq., Civil Surgeon Dumoh, to Mrs. Henrietta Maria Locke.

DEATH.

At Nynee Tal, on the 15th March, Mr. Daniel Moran, Pension Establishment of H. M.'s 13th, or Prince Albert's Light Infantry, and senior in the firm of D. Moran and Co.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.



THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer Benares, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th March 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Postage:

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th March 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th March.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer Tilly, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1863.

To Suez and England			To Galle and China.		
March	28th		March	29th	
April	13th	28th	April	14th	29th
May	13th	24th	May	14th	29th
June	9th	24th	June	14th	29th
July	9th	24th	July	14th	29th
August	9th	24th	August	14th	29th
September	9th	28th	September	14th	29th
October	13th	28th	October	14th	29th
November	13th	28th	November	14th	29th
December	13th	28th	December	14th	29th

N. B.—The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 A.M.

CALENDAR —— MARCH, 1863.

First Quarter ......Friday 27d. 1h. 48.8m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	26	Saturn rises at 5.58	6 0	6 11	3 15	3 34	Date 24th March. Time—8h. 59m. 44s.
Fri.	27	Saturn sets at 6.6.	5 59	6 11	3 57	4 24	
Sat.	28	Elec.riot, Kiddermr.	5 58	6 12	4 52	5 29	
Sun.	29	Palm Sunday.	5 57	6 12	6 12	6 54	
Mon.	30	Mercury rises at 5.10	5 57	6 12	7 33	8 13	
Tues.	31	Mercury sets at 4 58	5 56	6 12	8 48	9 10	
Wed.	1	All Fools' Day.	5 56	6 13	9 19	9 42	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 26th.—Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.—Capture of Mahomrah 1857.
Friday 27th.—Defeat of Tippoo Sahib by General Harris, 1799.
Saturday 28th.—Canada ceded to France, 1632.—Abercrombie killed, 1801.—War declared against Russia, 1851.
Sunday 29th.—Annexation of the Punjaub, 1849.
Monday 30th.—Sicilian Vespers, 1282.—Capture of Kotah by General Roberts, 1858.
Tuesday 31st.—Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.
Wednesday 1st.—Expedition against Ahwaz, 1857.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 25th March.

From Surat to Ameerbhoy Oosmanbhoy, out Fort, Broach to Imabully Damodjee, Madras to Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Calcutta to Sewnarrain, Sukker to Jaramull Gulramdass, Kurrachee to Bomanjee Rustomjee Sons, Mistree, Bangalore to Augiah Thoolsuthar Augithalup Zicriamaseet, Calcutta to Esmale Adam Essa Fadel.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

Veto.—Unnecessary and declined.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

Aden	Mar 7	Kurrachee	Mar 13
Agra	Mar 19	Lahore	Mar 18
Allahabad	Mar 8	London	Feb 18
Australia	Feb 23	Mauritius	Jan 6
Alexandria	Feb 21	Madras	Mar 20
Bangalore	Mar 20	Malta	Feb 24
Cochin	Mar 1	Meerut	Mar 17
Calcutta	Mar 17	Oudh	Mar 18
Cape	Dec 13	Punjaub	Mar 17
Ceylon	Mar 17	Penang	Mar 10
Delhi	Mar 18	Rangoon	Feb 18
France	Jan 18	Suez	Feb 28
Hongkong	Mar 1	Singapore	Mar 8

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1863.

THERE has been some fresh agitation at home lately amongst India and China merchants, on an old subject—the acceleration of the Indian Mails. It is not denied that the P. and O. Company performs the postal service on the terms it contracts to do so, regularly and well.

But the conditions of that contract as regards the minimum rate of speed at which the Company's steamer are expected to travel,—well enough perhaps two and twenty years ago, when the passage by the Overland route was yet in its infancy, are now absurdly slow, and it is hardly to be expected the public will be satisfied with antiquated arrangements in the postal service, when everything else in connection with Indian locomotion is becoming so rapidly progressive.

Accordingly a representation has been, or is about to be made, to the British Government, to alter the clause in the postal contracts which fixes a minimum rate of speed for the steamers carrying the Indian Mails.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers go fast enough on occasion, but as a rule they take a longer time, and by contract are allowed a longer time, for the performance of the Indian postal service than any subsidised Company in existence.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company is permitted, by the rule of its contracts at least, to carry the Mails at a speed that was considered an easy standard, when Ocean Steam Navigation was yet in its infancy and within a little more than two years after the date, when that noisy but superficial oracle on steam navigation and the steam engine, Dr. Lardner predicted that steamers would never cross the Atlantic! Surely it is high time to make some change from such a state of things as this.

The Company indeed is politic enough to do better in a general way than it contracts for, and more of certainty, after the standard of its better performances would really meet the public requirements. All that is required for instance, in the service between England and Bombay, is such an increase of the rate of speed as would permit of the receipt of letters from England and an opportunity of answering them without missing a Mail. The character of the change desired is illustrated by the experience of the past month.

The Mail from London of the 3rd February arrived in Bombay on the morning of the 24th idem, thus performing the service between the place of dispatch and of its ultimate destination in little more than twenty days. The Mail from London of 18th February arrived in Bombay on the morning of the 15th March, taking over twenty-four days on the whole passage. By the Mail hence on the 28th February ample time was given for answers to letters brought by the Mail of the 3rd, as there was nearly an interval of four days between the arrival of the one and the dispatch of the other: no doubt, the London Mail of 3rd February was one of the quickest we have had, but even had it been three days longer out, which would only have been an ordinary fair passage, there would still have been more than a day for the receipt of, and answer to correspondence by the return Mail on the 28th.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company with its enormous resources of every kind to meet all exigencies should have no difficulty in bringing the Mail from London to Bombay in twenty-four or twenty-five days: it is what the steamers of the Company often accomplish at present, and all that is wanted is a rate of speed required by contract, which would guarantee this being done regularly, and not merely by fits and starts.

The Company, however, demurs to any such stipulation, and if required to increase its rate of speed expects also to receive a higher subsidy.

Curiously enough a defence of the Company in this respect has been set up in a quarter that rather surprises us. The *Globe* newspaper in its usual smart, but in this case, very one-sided way, argues that the additional pace asked for is not worth the additional price to be paid for it, and in the next place, those who require the additional pace, should themselves pay for it. It further argues that "the English Government has no adequate object to gain by accelerating the Indian correspondence at a great additional cost"—"that the object is one which concerns the English nation at large in a very slight degree. If traders and travellers want ships to go faster let them pay higher, or establish if they can a competing line"—and so forth. In the first place, if it be true, that the English Government has no adequate object to gain by accelerating the Indian correspondence—it ought to be ashamed to say so, and it is rather a sorry thing for the Government to have an organ capable of making such a miserable avowal.

The English Government, or the portion of it, having the control of Indian affairs cannot afford to be behind the rest of the world in the management of the important business that devolves on it. It ought to have as much interest in the prompt dispatch of the numerous and vital questions which must be constantly referred to it by the Government of India and the local Governments, as any private mercantile firm in its own proper business. It is ludicrous to suppose, that Government should now be incurring enormous expense to secure complete telegraphic communication between England and India, and at the same time be perfectly indifferent as to the state of the postal communication, between the two countries.

This is by no means a merchant's question. Merchants no doubt have a deep interest in it, but not greater than all Anglo-Indians have, and a large portion of the people of England besides. The *Globe* is so obliging as to inform us—"If monopoly is at the root of the evil (if it be an evil,) competition will rectify it. And already there is competition. There is a French line to India as well as an English line. Whichever is best served will secure the best business, and we can hardly suppose that the Messageries Impériales will combine with the Peninsular and Oriental to victimise the public."

It was quite beside the question of accelerating the Mails, to make a reference to the French Company which, however, it may enter the lists as a competitor for goods and passenger traffic, with the Peninsular and Oriental Company—has not the least chance, of doing so in the matter of carrying the Mails.

Our complaint against both these Companies is that they really do, what the *Globe* "can hardly suppose they would do"—"combine to victimise the public."

We think the English Government has a good right to require such an acceleration of speed in the carrying of the Indian Mails as will secure the advantage for public and private correspondence we have already referred to; and we further consider the Peninsular and Oriental Company should be called on to do it without any increase to the present subsidy.

The Indian public has a deep interest in seeing this proposed improvement promptly carried out. It ought to have an influential voice in the matter, for a goodly portion of the subsidy is charged on the Indian Revenues.

If the Peninsular and Oriental Company makes out a good case for itself in demanding further payment for the proposed acceleration, by all means let the demand be complied with.

But with or without increase of subsidy, the proposal for the acceleration of the Mails should be carried out.

A Small Cause Court has been established in Ahmedabad, and Mr. William Mant Coghlan, C.S., Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Surat, for detached station of Broach, has received the appointment of Judge of the new Court.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS.

25th March, 6 P.M.

Securities, Five and a half, eighteen and three quarters premium.
Fives, nine and a quarter premium.
Fours, three quarters discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.
Freight, dead weight, twenty-five shillings.
Cotton, eighty shillings.
Interest on loans, eight per cent.
Money market, rather more demand.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eight annas twelve to rupees eight annas fourteen.
Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds, rupees seven annas fourteen per bundle.

LOCAL.

The following passengers will proceed this day by the ship *Salamanca*, Captain Levesay, to England:—Brigadier Liddell, commanding the Garrison; Mrs. and two Misses Liddell; Mrs. Baker, three children, and a native servant; Lieut. Urgenhart; twenty-one men; eight convicts; and four guards.

The San Francisco Minstrels give their last performance this evening when some of the most select pieces will be gone through. The crowded houses which they have drawn ever since their arrival in Bombay, is a sufficient proof of their deserving public patronage, and it is to be trusted that all classes of the Bombay community will shew by their visit to the Grant Road Theatre this evening, that they appreciate the merits of these talented *artists*.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 24th March.

Broach.—Rainy, with severe thunder and lightning.
Bulsar.—Cloudy and stormy.
Goa.—Hot wind, light from East.
Kolapore.—Fair, North East.
Madras.—Fine. Ther. 83.
Paumben.—Fair. Ther. 84.
Surat.—Cloudy and cool.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Open 495½ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th *March* 1863

Coaching.	
Number of Passengers, 59,053.	
Amount	Rs. 31,220 7 11
Merchandise.	
Amount	" 62,816 0 4
Total...	Rs. 94,036 8 3
Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.	
Coaching.	
Number of Passengers, 47,932.	
Amount	Rs. 26,293 7 2
Merchandise.	
Amount	" 46,925 6 9
Total...	Rs. 73,219 13 11

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BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—25th March 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Ragowjee Ruttonsey was placed at the bar, charged with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Crawford, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Khunderao, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee examined by Mr Crawford stated.—I am the Acting Secretary of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.) I know the defendant, Ragowjee Ruttonsey, he is the Mukadum of the B. R. S. and W. Company. It is part of his duty to pass machinery and goods belonging to the Company, through the Custom House, and to pay the duty with money entrusted to him for that purpose. On the 6th September 1862, I saw the former Secretary, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, (who is not now in Bombay) hand a cheque for four thousand two hundred and twenty-three rupees and eight annas, to the prisoner to pay the duty on part of the Company's goods landed from the ship *Howden*. In my presence and bearing Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, the former Secretary, several times after that asked the prisoner for the bill for the duty on those goods. I never saw the prisoner give the bill, and I heard him tell Mr. Ardaseer, that it was not the custom at the Custom House to give the bill, until three days after the departure of the ship. On Monday last about two o'clock I asked the prisoner for the bill for the goods, by the *Howden*. He said it was with one of his men who was not in Bombay, but on his return he (the prisoner) would hand the bill to me. I then asked him to accompany me to the Custom House to obtain a duplicate bill he said, "very well." We went to the Custom House and after transacting some other business there, the prisoner asked me to keep a secret and not to reveal it to the Directors, or any one else, "if you will not divulge to any body I will let you know what the story is," he spoke in Guzerathee. I did not agree to that, and urged him to speak the truth, and I told him unless he told the truth I would not leave the gate of the Custom House without enquiring about the duplicate bill. Then he desired me to leave the gate, saying, he would tell me in the office. I refused resolutely. Then he said voluntarily, "the money of that cheque has been made away with between me and some of the *Pawnee-wallas* (preventive officers, as I understood). I then went with him to the office. There the prisoner said voluntarily, "you can save me or ruin me, it is in your hands." I said that as I was bound to the Company, I must reveal it to the Directors. He urged me not to do so. I told him to leave the office. Next morning he came to my house. He again begged me to save him. I told him I could not keep it secret from the Directors. He said he would expend one or two thousand rupees some way or other and manage to get the bill. I told him to do what he liked, the matter did not rest with me. Then after a short time he left. About twelve o'clock the same day the prisoner met me on the office stairs. He asked me whether I had revealed the secret to Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee. I said I had been to his office but I did not see him. Then he again begged me to save him. Then he asked me if I had revealed to the Mill Manager. After some hesitation, I said, "yes I had." Then he asked me what he was to do. Then our conversation was interrupted, but later the same day, the prisoner asked me if he should go to the Mill Manager and tell him all and beg him to conceal it. I told him to do whatever he thought best, and he left.

Mr. Khunderao reserved cross-examining the above witness.

The Magistrate remanded the case for further investigation until after Sessions.

The prisoner was admitted to bail in his own recognizances in the sum of five thousand rupees, and two sureties, each in the sum of twenty-five hundred rupees.

Wilful Disobedience.—Thomas Davis, seaman of the British ship *James Russell*, was placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty.

From the evidence of the master of the ship, David Muir, it appeared that the prisoner was an articled seaman of that ship. On Tuesday, the 24th instant, prisoner refused to do duty. He said he could not work in the sun. Witnesse wanted him to paint the yards.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and stated in defence, that on Monday last his head was dizzy. He asked Captain to let him go ashore to see Magistrate. He gave him leave. On Tuesday he asked Captain to let him go on board again, but he refused, whereupon he (prisoner) said that he was willing to do any thing else but go up aloft and work in heat of the sun. As soon as he went up on board the Captain sent him up to scrape booms, and also discontinued giving him tobacco and grog.

The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be sent on board.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Robbing a Detective.—Pallonjee Pestonjee, aged eighteen, and Nusserwanjee Bazonjee, aged twelve, two Parsee boys, were charged with stealing one silver watch, one cash bag, and one jacket, of the value of forty-eight rupees, the property of one Sobrao Yecktesh.

Prosecutor stated, that he was employed as a detective in the Railway police, and lived in Thackoordwar lane, and identified the articles now in Court as his property, and of the value of forty-eight rupees. On the 18th instant, he saw his watch and purse safe on a chair in his room, and shortly after he went out, locking the door with a padlock. No one was in the house at the time, and witness kept the key with him. At 5 o'clock in the evening prosecutor returned and found the watch and purse gone, although the door was in the same state as when he left the house. The window, however, was not properly fastened, and upon this occasion it was found open, and when in this state any one could take any thing from the room with a stick, without going into it. Enquiries were made but no trace could be discovered to the lost property at the time. Three days after the first theft, prosecutor went out leaving his jacket on a chair near the window, which disappeared in the same mysterious manner as the former things. He then reported the loss to the land-lord and from information he gave witness went with him, to a shop, where the prisoners were, and saw his jacket on a shelf. A police constable was then sent for, who commenced a search when the purse was found in a cupboard in the shop. The first prisoner said the purse was his. The second prisoner said he found the jacket lying in the road near the window, and that he gave it to the first prisoner. The same night the first prisoner dug up the watch now in Court from the cook-room, in an cart, opposite the shop. Prosecutor then claimed the property.

The culprits were arrested through information given by one Luximon Babajee, a priest, who told the police he had seen these boys, running away from the neighbourhood of the prosecutors house.

The case being fully proved against the prisoners, the Magistrate sentenced the first prisoner to twenty-one days imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction, and the second prisoner was awarded to receive six stripes with a light rattan.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, assembled in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at eleven o'clock, yesterday forenoon, according to adjournment:—

Present—His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, presiding; the Hon'ble W. E. Frere; the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity; the Hon'ble J. Lewis; (Advocate General); the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson; the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram; the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy; the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett; the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson; and the Hon'ble M. H. Scott. Raymond West, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, and Venayeck Wassoodew, Esq., the Oriental Translator to Government, were also in attendance.

His Excellency the Governor opened the business of the day. He said the first matter for consideration would be the Report of the Select Committee on the "Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, and to facilitate the transaction of business therein." The Bill was then read a second time and passed.

The Report of the Select Committee upon the "Bill for the Regulation of Public Conveyances in the Town, island, and Harbour of Bombay," was then discussed, and the Bill having been approved with varied modifications and amendments, was ordered to be re-printed, prior to its second reading.

His Excellency, the President, brought to the notice of the Council that communications had been received from the Chamber of Commerce, and certain merchants of Bombay, as also from the Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Northern Division, on the subject of the "Bill for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton, and the better suppression of frauds in the Cotton trade, in the Presidency of Bombay," and suggested that the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee, appointed for this day, be postponed until the next meeting of the Council, in order to afford an opportunity of perusing and considering these communications, which required besides to be translated, for the native members of Council. The subject therefore was postponed accordingly.

The consideration of the Report of the Select Committee upon the "Bill to provide for the management of the Vehar Water Works" was also left over until the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Robertson next introduced "A Bill for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency," and after a few remarks on its utility, it was referred to a Select Committee, to be composed of the Hon'ble Mr. Tristram, the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Mover, who would have their report ready, at the next meeting of Council.

The Council was adjourned at 1-30 P.M. until 11 o'clock A.M. on Monday next, the 30th instant.

COTTON ADULTERATION BILL.

To His Excellency the Honorable
Sir Henry B. E. Frere, K.C.B.,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.
(The respectful Petition of the undersigned Merchants of Bombay.)

Sheweth, —That the "Bill for the Prevention of Frauds in the Cotton Trade" amended by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, although much more satisfactory than the measure originally proposed, is still in several essential particulars defective, and opposed to the sense of the mercantile community.

2. That the sole avowed object of the Bill, as stated in the Preamble, being the suppression of fraudulent practices, their definition in its second Section is in some items vague and inaccurate, and calculated to admit of harsh and arbitrary interpretation.

3. That the prohibition to mix "Cotton of good and bad quality," for instance, is susceptible of every degree of stringency or laxity, and that your Memorialists would substitute for the words quoted "Cotton of good and of unmerchantable quality."

4. That to classify and punish as fraud the mixture "of different varieties in one bale" is oppressive and undesirable, and that your Memorialists pray your Excellency in Council to cause the words to be omitted from this Section of the Bill.

5. That no doubt it is of great consequence to secure certain qualities of Indian Cotton from admixture; but in the opinion of your Memorialists this object should not be attained by the infliction of penalties for that which is not fraud, and which is practised legally in almost every trade.

6. That in order to repress a practice, however, which is pernicious and injurious to the interests of the Empire generally, your Memorialists would respectfully suggest the substitution of the following for Section VIII. of the amended Bill, which appears to them unnecessary and oppressive:—

VIII. "It shall be unlawful by means of any press or machinery to compress or pack any Cotton adulterated, deteriorated or deceptively increased in weight, as described in Section II., or to compress in one bale or package Cotton of good and of unmerchantable quality, or cleaned and uncleaned, or Cotton of two or more distinct descriptions or varieties; and for every bale or package containing Cotton adulterated or deteriorated as aforesaid, or containing two or more distinct descriptions or varieties of Cotton compressed by any press or machine, the licensee of such press or machine shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees one hundred, and the license of such press or machine and of all others included in the same license may be adjudicated to be suspended for a fixed time or to be wholly cancelled. The licensee of any such press or machine, however, shall be entitled to refuse to compress any Cotton which has not been previously examined and stamped by the Government Inspectors of Cotton."

7. That in order to encourage the production of good and unmixed Cotton, your Memorialists would earnestly recommend that the Government Inspectors of Cotton should be required to examine all Cotton voluntarily submitted to them in the district of production, and to mark each bale or package containing good and unmixed Cotton with such stamp as may be determined.

8. That your Memorialists would therefore pray your Excellency in Council to cause the following Sections to be inserted after Section XII. of the Act:—

"It shall also be the duty of such Cotton Inspectors to examine all Cotton voluntarily submitted to them in some convenient part of each district of production, and to stamp or mark in token of such examination, in such way as the Governor in Council may direct, each bale containing good and unmixed Cotton."

"Any person or persons who shall thereafter introduce or cause to be introduced into any bale or package so stamped or marked any Cotton or other substance, or who shall employ any cloth or wrapper so stamped or marked to cover any other Cotton than that examined and stamped, or who shall affix any stamp or mark upon any bale or package containing Cotton with the intention of causing it to be believed that the Cotton so marked has been examined and stamped by an Inspector of Cotton, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine of fifty Rupees for each bale or package in respect which such offence shall have been committed, or to both."

9. That merchants purchasing Cotton would by this means be enabled to insert a clause in their contracts requiring that all Cotton delivered to them should first have been examined and stamped by the Government Cotton Inspectors in the district of production, and that dealers may thus be aided in securing a relative price for pure Cotton.

10. That your Memorialists would respectfully but earnestly protest against so dangerous and unnecessary an interference with trade as that contemplated in Clause XIII.

11. That ample power is granted to the Cotton Inspector, by the preceding Clauses of the Bill, to examine all suspected Cotton, without laying an embargo upon the whole trade of a port.

12. That the contingency provided against in Section XIII. cannot arise without a total failure in operation of the preceding Sections of the Bill, and without gross inefficiency on the part of the proposed Cotton Inspectors.

13. That for these reasons, therefore, your Memorialists would pray your Excellency in Council to cause Section XIII. to be altogether struck out of the Bill.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

Walter R. Cassels.
Andrew Grant.
Richard Wallace.
George Hamilton.
John Farrar.
R. Latham.
A. Stewart.
Lewis S. Thomas.
James Bevis.
H. Forman.
John Mitchell.
A. C. Gumpert.
Julius Achenbach.
Thos. Bradley.
W. T. Hill.
Thos. H. Moore.
J. C. Johnston.
J. H. Gildemeister.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
H. B. Muir.
John L. Scott.
W. Nixon.
W. G. Killick.
Thomas Comber.
Clement D. Leggatt.
A. F. Wallace.

Bombay, 24th March 1863.

From B. H. Ellis, Esq.,
Revenue and Police Commissioner, N. D.
To the Honorable H. L. Anderson,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

No. 227 of the 9th inst.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, calling for any remarks I might have to offer on the subject of a Bill for the suppression of frauds in the Cotton trade.

Regulation III. of 1829.
Act XV. of 1841.

2. The Regulations which are at present in force admit the principle that the adulteration of Cotton should be made penal. If this principle be erroneous the present Regulations should be rescinded: if on the other hand the principle be affirmed it is nevertheless necessary to repeal the existing Law, for it is unworkable, and does not effect the purpose for which it was enacted.

3. In either case therefore legislation was called for, and had not the Honorable Mr. Scott introduced his Bill, I should have deemed it my duty to request Government to take action in the matter.

4. The principle of the Bill having after full discussion in Council been affirmed, it is hardly necessary for me to express my own views in any detail. I may, however, state that I fully concur with those who advocate the course proposed in the Bill, and I think that interference is both justifiable and expedient, and it is precisely at the stage when the Cotton is brought to be pressed and exported that adulteration can be checked with the best effect.

5. I am disposed to consider that the Bill originally introduced into the Council might have been adopted with few alterations. If a stringent law be passed its enforcement will seldom be called for; as soon as it is made fully known that fraudulent adulteration is punishable with severity, and that it will be so punished, the practice will cease, and will probably not be resumed, until, in the lapse of years, the existence of the enactment is forgotten.

6. The original Draft, however, having been objected to, I trust that no time will be lost in passing into Law the present Bill which appears to have been framed as a compromise.

7. Regarding the 11th and 12th Sections, I would observe that it is not defined under whose orders the Inspectors are to be, nor is provision made for their punishment and removal in case of misconduct.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

B. H. Ellis, Revenue and Police Commissioner.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Motions will be heard by a full Court, this day, hursday, the 26th, and Friday, the 27th instant.

Matter for disposal.

(Before Mr. Justice Couch.)

This day, Thursday, the 26th of March 1863.

Adjourned examination of a witness *de bene esse* under the new procedure in the following suit:—

Purshotum Jadowjee plaintiff vs. Bhanjee Bhimjee defendant.

S. Compton, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 25th March 1863.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

First Criminal Sessions of 1863.

Seventh Day, Wednesday, 25th March 1863.

(Before the Honorable Sir J. Arnould, Kt.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. W. G. Hall,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. M. Prior; H. Somerville; H. Marsden; T. Crawford; T. McKenzie; F. Ramos; W. Vitters; J. DeCruz; Jehanghir Bazonjee; Venayek Narayen; and Bhasker Bapoo Josey.

Cheating.—Babajee Yenkoba, and Jamsetjee Bomanjee, No. 32 of the calendar, were arraigned at the bar, on an indictment for cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property of one Balabhoy Govind. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bayley, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, defended the prisoners.

Balabhoy Govind, the prosecutor, said, he was a shroff, and knew the prisoners. Prisoner Jamsetjee called at his house at Bholeshwar one day in the month of October last, and said that his master Babajee can make gold out of copper and silver, and that he can convert topazes into diamond; and asked witness to accompany him to his master. Two or three days afterwards, witness went with Jamsetjee to a bungalow where he saw the prisoner Babajee. Babajee said he could make gold out of copper, and so saying he put something into the fire, and after a few minutes took out a piece of gold and handed it to the witness and asked him to sell it in the bazar. Witness took the gold and sold it for Rs. 16, it being one tola in weight. The next day Babajee performed a similar operation and gave another piece of gold weighing one tola which witness sold in the bazar for Rs. 16. Babajee asked Rs. 100 from the witness to enable him to perform these alchymical operations, and witness gave the money. On a following day Babajee produced another tola of gold and witness gave him another sum of Rs. 100. Subsequently Babajee brought a bag containing fourteen topazes and said he could convert them into diamonds and witness thereupon gave him Rs. 320 to defray the expenses of the operation. On another occasion Babajee asked witness to give him Rs. 500, but the latter put off paying it as he had no money at the time. At a subsequent interview, witness gave Babajee two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Witness had obtained this money from a debtor of his named Navulram. A few days afterwards witness gave Babajee a further sum of Rs. 1,000. On one occasion witness gave Babajee twelve tolas of gold for the purpose of converting into calcine for making diamonds. When witness asked Babajee for diamonds, the latter said he was making them. Babajee then asked for more money, and witness not having it, he passed a promissory note for Rs. 1,500 to enable Babajee to procure it. As Babajee delayed giving the diamonds, witness asked him to return the promissory note. Babajee refused to return the note saying he would have his money. Witness gave Babajee altogether a sum of Rs. 4,317.

Cross-examined.—Witness had no previous acquaintance with Jamsetjee. He kept books, but he had no entry of these transactions. He knew a woman Sajoon in Babajee's house; she is his kept mistress. He had no conversation with Babajee regarding Sajoon. The transactions with Babajee commenced in September 1862, and he laid information against him in February 1863. Witness then believed that gold could be made out of copper, but he does not now believe so, nor that diamonds could be made out of topazes. The promissory note was to be returned after two months, if Babajee did not make gold for him.

Dhaneshwar Vishwanath deposed, that he lived upon his property in Goozerat. He resided at Bholeshwar in Bombay. He was for some time a tenant in the house of prisoner Babajee. He became acquainted with Jamsetjee when the latter visited Babajee. Witness believed Babajee was a goldsmith. Balabhoy used to visit Babajee. On one occasion he saw Balabhoy give Babajee two currency notes for 1,000 each, but he did not hear the conversation which passed between them. This was about two months or two months and a half ago. He did not recollect whether Jamsetjee was present when the money was paid. Witness was also present on another occasion when Balabhoy gave Babajee a currency note for Rs. 1,000. He also saw Balabhoy give Babajee gold to the value of about Rs. 200. On none of these occasions he heard the conversation which then passed between the parties.

Cross-examined.—Witness was once the confidential agent of the Raja Rajpipra. He did not abscond from Rajpipra, but he was sent to Bombay by his master. He was then kept under the surveillance of the Bombay Government. A treasonable document was found under his bed during the mutiny of 1857, placed there by somebody for the purpose of ruining him. Witness is still under surveillance and not allowed to leave Bombay. He once lived in the same house with Balabhoy. He knew an Arab named Mahomed Ali; but did not know that he was a khutput agent during the late mutinies.

Mahomed Bin Ali deposed, that he was a merchant, and has been residing in Bombay and Calcutta for the last fifty years. He knew the prisoners, Babajee gave him a promissory note for Rs. 1,500 about a month ago in his house and asked for Rs. 700. Witness did not give the money but took the note and only said "very well." Babajee also asked Rs. 10,000 of witness, saying that he would make gold for him. Witness kept the note, not intending to pay Rs. 700 to Babajee. He got the note read and took it to Mr. Forjett, because he thought there was some trick. He subsequently lost the note. He saw Jamsetjee afterwards. Jamsetjee asked a loan of Rs. 10,000 and a sum of Rs. 700 on account of the note.

Cross-examined.—Witness said nothing about Rs. 10,000 to the Magistrate. He is a spy in the employ of Government. He makes enquiries on the part of Government. Babajee said something of a treason and that he was to receive a letter from a Raja. Babajee spoke false. He kept the note because he suspected there was fraud. He afterwards lost it.

Re-examined.—He has been in the employ of Government for the last forty-three years, and would remain so until his death.

Madhrooram Dhirajram, partner in the firm of Navulram, said that he knew the prosecutor Balabhoy, with whom he had dealings. His last transaction was with him about four months ago. He owed Balabhoy Rs. 2,715, which was paid over to him on the 8th November 1862.

Cross-examined.—The word "debited" in the entry was altered into "credited" because the word "debited" was a mistake. It was altered on the day the money was paid to Balabhoy.

The testimony of the last witness was corroborated by his metah.

Motilal Moolchund, a broker, said he knew Balabhoy who had come to him in October last with some gold ornaments. Witness advanced Rs. 325 on one occasion and Rs. 350 on another on the security of the ornaments.

Pranjeevun Hurgovun, a mehta, in the employ of a goods merchant, deposed to having sold gold to Balabhoy about four months ago.

Mr. Barton for the defence contended that this was a trumped up case, and that the whole of the prosecutor's story was a fabrication, being highly improbable and inconsistent with common sense. The whole of the case was surrounded with a halo of suspicion and improbability, for it was hardly to be believed that an acute Banian shroff would be duped into parting with a large sum of money which he said he gave away to prisoners, who were perfect strangers to him, without any security. Prosecutor's statement was quite unsupported in the material points, while the testimony of Dhaneshwar and Mahomed Ali was tainted as coming from foul sources, one of them being a khutput agent under Government surveillance, and the other a spy and common informer. The learned counsel therefore urged that it would not be safe for the Jury to convict the prisoners on the uncorroborated story of the prosecutor. The whole of the story about alchemy and gold-making was a myth, while the prisoners' story which was a truthful and highly probable one was that the prosecutor being in straightened circumstances had applied to the prisoners for a loan of Rs. 1,500, that they agreed to advance him the sum, and a note was accordingly written out and stamped and given to the Arab at two per cent. discount, and that it thus remained in the Arab's possession.

Mr. F. L. Brown, Third Magistrate, on being examined said, that the book containing the entry was not produced before him, until a week afterwards. Upon his suggesting that the case was weak additional evidence was produced by the prosecutor.

Gunnesh Luxmun, agent of the Ranee of Nagpore. Knew Babajee. In November last, he had invited Babajee to a marriage feast at Pimpree, in Poona. Babajee arrived there on the 7th, and remained with him till the 11th November. When Babajee left Poona for Bombay he gave him Rs. 2,100 to purchase gold ornaments for his (witness's) children. Prisoner bore a good character. Witness knew Babajee's kept mistress Sajoon. He had conversation with Dhaneshwar regarding Sajoon.

Vishnoojee Govind, formerly a clerk in the Commissariat, was in the habit of going to Babajee's house. About three or four months ago he saw prosecutor and Dhaneshwar at Babajee's house. Babajee wrote a promissory note for Rs. 1,500 and witness brought a stamp.

Crustnajee Shivjee, a clerk to one Bajaba, went to Babajee's house about four months ago on business. Upon that occasion he saw the prosecutor there; Babajee gave Balabhoy one note for Rs. 1,000 and five notes for Rs. 100 each.

Mr. Bayley replied to the evidence adduced for the defence.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence, remarked that there was nothing improbable in the charge, for the belief that baser metals can be transmuted into precious ones prevailed even in England during the cultivated periods, and it was a very common belief in this country, and a person in the position of the prosecutor might be easily lured by the promises held out by alchemists. The question was whether the prosecutor was induced to part with his property by means of the pretences held out by the prisoners as to the extraordinary powers of alchemy. It had been urged in defence that the unsupported testimony of the prosecutor was not to be relied on; but, his Lordship said, according to law, in all cases except treason the testimony of one witness, if reliable and satisfactory, is sufficient for conviction. It had also been remarked upon that prosecuter was in too insolvent circumstances to have paid for alchemical operations; but his Lordship's experience was that generally persons in straightened circumstances who have lost their property resort to the alchymists with the hope of improving their position. The case rested chiefly upon the prosecutor's evidence, and it was for the Jury to say whether they attached any credence to it, and whether his story was a natural and truthful one.

The Jury found the prisoners not guilty, and they were accordingly discharged.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. William R. Mitchell,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. T. Ginger; H. Beadle; W. Mahew; N. Devlin; F. Ridley; J. Michael; J. H. Blakeman; V. Esperance; Rustomjee Ardaseer; Sadanund Bolanath; and Fuzloodin Noor Mahomed.

Theft.—Nurrotum Caseedass, No. 42 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to a charge of theft in a building used as a dwelling-house.

The prosecutor is a Marwaree grocer and pawnbroker, and lives in his shop in the native town. The prisoner who had recently arrived from Aurungabad had put up in the prosecutor's shop. On the morning of the 9th instant, prosecutor went out, leaving the shop in charge of his brother, who immediately afterwards engaged himself in cooking his food while the prisoner sat in the shop. A short while afterwards a Parsee customer came and prosecutor's brother had occasion to open the drawer of the chest where the money was deposited. On opening the drawer he missed four currency notes each for Rs. 100, while the cash was safe. At this time prisoner had left the shop; prosecutor's brother followed him and gave an alarm. Prisoner was arrested on the road by the police and when searched, the notes were founed on his person.

Prisoner in defence urged that he found the notes lying on a cushion and believing them to be mere pieces of paper took them up; being a new-comer he did not know them to be currency notes. He intended to deliver them back to the prosecutor on his return home, but was in the meantime taken up and given in charge of the police.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty and recommended him for mercy.

His Lordship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court adjourned at 5-10 P. M.

P O O N A.

We hear from Belgaum that the Head Quarters and five Companies of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry marched from that place on the morning of the 20th en route to Dharwar. Two Companies of the same corps had already proceeded to Vingorla, and one to Sudasewghur.—*Observer, March* 24.

On Friday last, the 20th instant, a wing of H. M.'s 14th N. I. left Poona en route to Ahmednuggur, to join the Regimental Head Quarters, under the command of Captain Hill, as detailed below:—

2 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 8 Native Officers, 18 Havildars, 4 Drummers, 17 Naiques, 228 Privates, and 4 Bheesties.—*Id.*

The weather still continues showery, with thunder and lightning occasionally. The register of temperature for three days is as follows—taken at three P.M. in a house with doors open:—

Thursday, 19th .... 85 degrees.
Saturday, 21st .... 83 do.
Monday, 23rd .... 82 do.

—*Id.*

We understand that the Jageerdar, Mr. Amrootrow Dullay, of Juth, in the Sattara Zillah, has opened a library for the benefit of the residents of that place. —*Id.*

The Bombay Government have appointed Major Gordon, of the Inam Commission, and Rao Bahadoor Keshew Ramchunder Joeg, late Dufterdar of the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, and the Hon. Mahadeo Rao Vittull Vinchoorkur, a Jageerdar, and a member of the Legislative Council, to enquire and report upon the summary settlement affair. This committee will assemble at Sattara.—*Id.*

B E N G A L.

It is confidently asserted in well-informed quarters that the Government has in contemplation the abolition of the Officers of the Dacoitee Commissioners, both for Lower and Upper Bengal, as soon as the operation of the New Constabulary Police system in the Mofussil has been ascertained to be successful.—*Hurkaru, March* 16.

Two officers of H. M.'s 43rd L. I., in Fort William, are in arrest upon charges which will most probably lead to Courts-martial, should they not be permitted to escape this ordeal by retirement from the service.—*Englishman, March* 16.

We learn that the Maharajah of Scindiah has introduced into Gwalior the use of stamped paper in civil suits, in lieu of the payment by litigants of a fee of one anna per rupee on the value of their claims, as has hitherto been the custom in his territory.—*Id.*

We again hear from Sumbulpore of apprehension of disturbances which the Khoonds of Thoormool in the hill tracts of Orissa may make when Major Saxton's survey-party enter their country in the course of the work in hand. Some troops have been ordered to accompany the Major's party to avert the mischief which would arise out of any outrage on the part of the ignorant and suspicious hillmen.—*Id.*

Anxious offers of compromise, and, as far as is possible, of satisfaction, have, it is said, been made to Colonel Burney, with reference to his suit against Captain Eyre, now pending in the High Court, but refused by the Colonel, who is determined that the law shall take its course, and the Dinapore affairs be thoroughly re-opened and exposed. Several witnesses have, according to the same reports, been subpœnaed from long distances; amongst the rest the Commander-in-Chief, who will hear at Simla that he "is wanted" at the Presidency. His Excellency's evidence can, however, we should think, be taken at Simla, and so save him a long journey at this season of the year. The costs of such a suit must be enormous, independent of any damages that may be awarded at its conclusion. Colonel Burney, though he may probably not come out blameless, is certainly acting like a man who feels that he has been unjustly injured and wronged; and the thorough *exposé* of the entire case which will now be made must enable the public to judge correctly of the conduct of all parties concerned. We presume Mr. Tom Taylor will be on the *qui vive* in order to utilize the details of this case in the next of those little dramatic sketches of Indian society which do so much honour "to his head and heart."—*Id.*

M A D R A S

We are glad to learn that the Bank Directors are beginning to show a considerable amount of activity. We understand that a proposition has been laid by them before Government, in connection with the formation of Branch Banks at Calicut and Coringa, and so soon as the requisite authority is granted, Banks will be established at those two places. It is also said that two or three other localities have been fixed upon by the Directors, with the intention of carrying out the extension of Bank arrangements.—*Athenæum and Statesman, March* 20.

Patcheappa's Institution.—We had the pleasure yesterday evening of witnessing the distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Institution, which took place according to previous announcement, at 4 o'clock P.M. His Excellency the Governor presided, and a good number of gentlemen assembled to witness the proceedings. The assembly was also honoured by the presence of lady Denison. The crowd of natives was immense and the ceremony of distributing the books to the large number of pupils, whose names in their order were called out by the Secretary, occupied upwards of an hour. When this was over, Mr. J. B. Norton addressed the assembly at some length in his usual able and eloquent style, and the proceedings were closed by a few suitable observations from His Excellency the President.—*Daily News, March* 20.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Letters received yesterday from the Upper Provinces state that very seasonable rain had fallen heavily in some places, to the no small advantage of the crops and refreshment of the residents. At Meerut on Tuesday and Wednesday it rained for twenty-four hours incessantly, with thunder and lightning, and the consequence was that, at date of writing, the Governor-General, who had made one march from Meerut on the Roorkee road, was brought to a stand-still, and obliged to halt until the tents should dry and be again portable. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also detained at Meerut by the same cause, and would not leave till Saturday, employing some of the intervening time in riding over to inspect the Haupper stud. Notwithstanding the unpromising aspect of affairs as regards the crops in the Upper Provinces, which existed but a few months ago, it is believed that, if this rain-fall has been general or extensive in the North-west, the produce will amount to a fair average out-turn. The general welfare of the agricultural population is of far more importance than the rapid progress or convenience of their governors; and we are glad to hear of the refreshing and fertilising visitation which has descended on the Upper Provinces. —*Calcutta Englishman, March* 17.

Roorkee, *March* 17.—His Excellency the Viceroy came into this station at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning. His camp is pitched on the race-course, in front of the Thomason College. There was very little military display, in consequence of the small quantity of troops quartered here; and the escort having marched some seventeen miles they went direct to their several camps. A guard of honor was furnished from H. M.'s 54th, and the Sappers and Miners lined the camp street. His Excellency held a levee soon after his arrival. To-day he has gone, with a detachment of the 8th Hussars, to Jowalpoor near the head of the canal, where a small camp is pitched. Colonel Turnbull accompanied His Excellency. From thence he will visit Hurdwar. The camp will not leave here until Friday morning. The Commander-in-Chief is expected in here to-morrow morning.

March 18.—The Commander-in-Chief arrived this morning, and inspected the right wing (head quarters) of the 54th Regiment. His Camp turned off the Roorkee road, and is proceeding *viâ* Deobund to Saharunpoor, in order to avoid the Viceroy's Camp here, there being little room and small supplies in Roorkee compared to the wants of two large camps.—*Mofussilite, March* 20.

PUNJAUB.

We are informed that a branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, is to be established in the Punjab. We also hear that instead of a branch of the Bank of Bengal being introduced here to manage the monetary transactions of the Government, a branch of the Bank of Bombay will be established.

We cannot complain of paucity of Banks, but where their business is to come from, is more than we can comprehend. The following Banking Associations will soon be working in opposition to each other in this province:—

1. Agra and U. S. Bank.
2. Delhi Bank.
3. Simla Bank.
4. Punjab Bank.
5. Bank of Bombay.
6. Bank of Sind, Punjab, and Delhi.
7. Bank of India, Australia, and China.
8. People's Bank of India.

—*Lahore Chronicle, March* 18.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(*From the Daily News, Feb.* 12.)

It has been stated, and we believe correctly, that an attempt is to be made by Government during the present Session to assimilate the Marriage Laws of the United Kingdom. The object of such a measure must enlist the reason and sympathies of all in its favour. Nothing can be more desirable than that on a matter of such universal and eminent importance one simple and uniform law should be the code of every part of the realm. But such a result, if attainable at all, can only be reached by mutual understanding and concession; and they are the greatest opponents of wise assimilation who by their arrogance or ignorance would prevent due consideration being given to all that can fairly be urged in favour of the principles which in any part of the country have received the sanction of an intelligent community. To tell us that in Scotland it used to be the case that half the inhabitants could not say whether they were married or not, and that since the Yelverton decision the other half must be reduced to a state of equal doubt, is to make assertions at once so ridiculously false and so needlessly insulting that they can have no effect save to make Englishmen ashamed and Scotsmen indignant. We are bound, indeed, to keep in remembrance how very different is the position of Ireland and Scotland in reference to those provisions of their respective Marriage Laws to which we in this country take most exception. The former has been imposed by ourselves in right of conquest; it is not only contrary to the wishes but it is a stigma upon the religion of nine-tenths of the people; we are therefore called on in justice to amend it and we may hope in so doing to lead our fellow-countrymen to adopt many of our own ideas. But the Marriage Law of Scotland has existed in that country from time immemorial, with the full assent of her people. It is in many respects the same as that which prevails in all Catholic Europe, and which formed our own rule till a century ago. We failed when we changed our system to prevail on our neighbours to follow us, and every attempt since made to induce them to abandon their ancient principles has been equally unsuccessful. A legal system thus respectable by age and by authority, and rooted so deeply in the affections of the people whom it chiefly concerns, deserves at least our fair consideration, and even if we should ultimately think ourselves justified in abrogating it, our own credit demands that we should first understand its real operation, and listen to the arguments by which an educated and logical nation defend so earnestly its provisions. We will endeavour, therefore, to set these before our readers divested of the technicalities in which they are commonly expressed.

It is first of all necessary to keep in view that the irregular marriages respecting which the debate arises are, in Scotland, the exception to the rule—an exception probably of far more infrequent occurrence than are those marriages in a registrar's office in this country which form the exception to our rule of ecclesiastical celebration. In Scotland, as here, the great majority of marriages are solemnised by a clergyman, after due proclamation of banns, and are registered in a public book. It is true that they do not take place in church, nor according to any liturgical form; but these are matters which we may consider as merely of religious solemnity; and at any rate, it is quite certain that any attempt to substitute our rule in such points would be followed by a national insurrection. But if we allow these to pass, we shall find that the law of Scotland is the same with the law of England in its general operation—so general indeed that there are very few in the upper and middle ranks who even know of an instance within the circle of their personal acquaintance where marriage has been effected by other than the regular forms.

But in spite of this generality, the Scottish people maintain that it is necessary to sanction the existence of irregular marriages in the rare cases in which they do occur. They divide these into three classes. The first is where the parties, without the intervention of a clergyman, declare in writing, or before witnesses, that they take each other then and there for husband and wife. The second is where a promise to marry has been given in writing (or is admitted by the party charged, for oral evidence is not accepted in this case), and where the parties thereafter live together as husband and wife. The third is where, without proof of any mutual agreement, the parties have for a long period lived together and been recognised by their acquaintances as husband and wife. The propriety of these doctrines is supported by arguments which we shall briefly indicate.

The first, it is urged, is necessary in order to provide for the occasions in which a young man and woman are determined to live together, and, if possible, under the sanction of legal matrimony, but where their circumstances make it impossible for them to marry publicly. It is said that if we are to lay down as a principle that every marriage shall be void which is not nofrorious and avowed, we offer the strongest temptation to immorality which can be presented to those who are naturally averse to immorality. And it is fairly enough pointed out that the principle is not practically observed even on this side of the Tweed, where it has long been the object of the law to enforce it. We are reminded that secret marriages are very easily effected in England, either by the obtaining of a license, or by publishing the banns in a place where the names are not recognized; that even a false name does not always invalidate the marriage; that by such means the registers are rendered of no avail as a protection against a subsequent marriage with a party ignorant of the first; that bigamy, as a consequence, is at least as common in England as in Scotland; and that yet we dare not declare such secret and irregular marriages bad, because of the worse evils that would follow so violent an outrage on the tendencies of human nature. So the Scottish people, certainly not in general inclined to laxity of ceremonial observance, tell us that we *must* recognize and provide for the occasional nenessity of secret marriages, and that in such cases it is better for all parties to permit them to be proved by any clear and certain evidence than to put it in the power of the more astute of the two parties to omit some essential point of the solemnity on which he may afterwards claim to be set free from a bond which the other trusted to as, though temporarily private, yet for ever indissoluble.

The second irregular mode of constituting marriage is defended on the ground that it applies to none but those who are reckless of truth and honour. Men who will tell a lie to procure a woman's fall are, it is asserted, beyond the pale of sympathy of any save those who would imitate them should opportunity serve; and those women, it is urged, are not the least deserving of our protection who can be lured by no bait save one of promised honour. If men, whether rich or poor, peers or peasants, scruple not to prostitute their faith to overcome a woman's virtue, our neighbours are not disposed to allow their triumph to endure; and whatever the morality of Scotland may be, they point with some pride to the fact that by this principle of their law seduction by means of a promise of marriage is all but unheard of.

The last form of irregular marriage is perhaps open to the most serious objection, and might possibly be most easily yielded up. Common reputation, though even in our own courts it is in general accepted as sufficient proof of a marriage not formally disputed, is an unsatisfactory method of proof. Yet we may properly be reminded that some respect is due to public decency, and that one of the most serious outrages upon it is prevented by declaring that, if two persons have led the world to believe and to receive them as lawfully married, they shall not be allowed to declare their connexion to have been throughout only covert concubinage.

Finally, we must remember that all these irregular forms of creating the contract are fenced round by a law of evidence far more strict, both as to words and documents, than we know in England; two witnesses being requisite, and no writing being of any effect unless either wholly in the hand of the party or attested by witnesses. And over them all presides the principle that it is the real intention which is to be ascertained, and the true meaning which is to be regarded, whatever the form of words employed. Thus none can be inveigled who have any honest purpose, and none are exposed to the smallest risk save those whose treachery invokes it.

It cannot be denied that a system in whose favour such weighty arguments can be urged deserves our most cautious and deliberate consideration. And in so considering it, and in comparing it with our own, we must not dare to forget that marriage is an institution yet more sacred than property; that laws which are to affect moral interests need more tender handling than those which regulate the transfer of a bale of goods; and that in dealing with men and women we must look at them as God's creatures, not as mere conduits for the unquestioned transmission of hereditary wealth or the titles of human nobility.

A HORSE-STEALER IN SEARCH OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

(*From the London Review, Feb.* 7.)

Sir Lytton Bulwer has convinced mankind long ago that under the felon's homely waistcoat beats very often a heart with glowing impulses and cultivated and refined tastes; and the great novelist's profound knowledge of philosophy and human nature has too often been vindicated to require further proof. The lonely Eugene Aram is no solitary specimen. He has many followers, from George de Barnewell, the lover of the Beautiful in his cell, down to Mr. Roupell, the living paradox, whose [illegible] was out the other day in Pentonville prison. His last admirer is an individual who has recently been sent to gaol at Glasgow for stealing a horse, and who had been led to this deed of guilelessness by a passion for Scotch scenery, brought on by reading Burns's poems. The Glasgow magistrates probably had a difficulty in committing so refined and superior a culprit, and experienced a glow of pride as Scotchmen when they learned that the beloved name of Burns had done in all. The compliment to Scotland is increased by the fact that the generous horse-stealer was no Scotchman, who might have been supposed bound to admire Scotch poetry on principle. On the contrary, he was an Englishman, and this is an additional proof that the genius of Scotland's bard is recognized even in those distant English districts, where the beautiful Scotch tongue is only imperfectly known. On the whole, the Glasgow magistrates must have felt that, while they could not altogether approve of the violation of conventionality that had occurred, there was a great deal about the horse-stealer that appealed to every Scottish bosom. The way in which the Burns fever set in upon him was very different from the manner in which the Byron fever (which is a lower and more depraved species of infection), used to set in in England. When a person admired Byron, he immediately turned down his collars and took to hating everybody. This was what made the Byron fever so much of a social plague. The Byronic hater of mankind, in the next place, was always desirous of looking like a fallen angel. He raved against the decrees of heaven, and his language about the female sex was horrible to listen to. Nothing of the kind is to be seen in the individual whose soul is full of Burns. He loves his fellow-men, and has a kindly feeling towards Providence. He loves the heather and the babbling stream, and breathes silent prayers to nature wherever he goes. Both it is true in one respect, are at variance with their age. The Byronite tramples on the laws of marriage, and with regard even to the other commandments, has a decided liking for startling effects. The Burnsite's inner nature is at peace, and if he offends against social order it is with a childlike and winning simplicity. The Glasgow prisoner who read Burns, was accused of stealing his master's horse. If he had been a Byronite he would have run away with his master's wife. The Byronite would by this time have been far away—leading the insurrectionists in Poland, or perhaps gazing from the top of some lonely rock upon the stormy Atlantic, which, however—his friends would have told us—would not have been stormier than his soul. How much truer and more chastened is the conduct of the Burnsite! He only cared to see Scotch scenery, and he went quietly and saw it. It is true that he had to take his master's horse; but, if he transgressed, he did so because this world's regulations were apt to fall lightly on the ear of one who communed with Burns, and who pined for the "banks and braes." After he had seen Burns's cottage, and the other parts of Scotland that he wished to visit, it occurred to him that perhaps he had done wrong. Possibly he had been hasty in overlooking the real, while in quest of the ideal. Accordingly, he gave himself up to the Glasgow police, and tendered to the officer who took him a document, which states the nature of the offence he had committed.

"The horse I sold to a farmer at Stowe, in Gloucestershire, for the sum of £7 10s., and the said money I have expended to see many places of interest in Scotland which I so longed to see ere I departed this life, and which have gratified my feelings to a very great extent; and at the pleasure of a gracious Providence I await my just reward for the crime of which I stand convicted, and my fortitude and submission to His decree assists me to bear it. Ere this reaches the press I shall be in the hands of the police authorities."

If any young person has had thoughts in his moments of self-harrowing despair of turning his collars down and being a Byronite, the above passage should induce him to pause. It is better to be a Burnsite in a cell, submitting cheerfully to the decrees of a gracious Providence, than a Byronite amidst the tempest on some mountain-top, scowling at the universe. The pious horse-stealer, who has seen so many places of interest in Scotland and has so thoroughly gratified his feelings thereby—unlike Byron—is acquainted with the Christian virtues of resignation. It appears that he looks forward—we know not with what reason—to his approaching departure from this life. Whether this is a literary expression, or whether the horse-stealer having seen Burns's cottage now feels that his earthly work is over here below, one thing is evident, that when he rises from life's banquet, he will rise cheerfully—*conviva satur*. This spirit is much more enviable than the temper which leaps madly at the precipice, and ends a joyless existence by plunging into endless abysses of gloom. The Byronite has no hope here, and cares but little, we may believe, for posterity. The Burnsite quits his streams and fields, and, like Regulus, goes back to prison, casting glances of proud expectation behind him on his country's press. "Ere this reaches the press," he tells us, "I shall be in the hands of the police authorities." Let no man write my epitaph, said the Irish patriot, who was of a Byronic tendency. I appeal to a patriotic press to do justice to my motives, says the horse-stealer who has been in the heather wi' Burns. For the rest, may fortitude and submission assist him to bear Heaven's will. But he is unnecessarily hard upon himself in calling his imprudent act a crime. It is not a crime to be poor, and to love Burns not wisely but too well. It will be for the chaplain of the jail to undeceive him on this point. If De Barnewell had committed no crime—and we are far from saying under the circumstances that he committed any—surely the horse-stealer's conscience may be at rest, and he need not call himself hard names.

"In the matter for which he suffered George could never be brought to acknowledge that he was at all in the wrong. 'It may be an error of judgment,' he said to the venerable chaplain of the gaol; 'but it is no crime. Were it crime I should feel remorse. Where there is no remorse, crime cannot exist. I am not sorry, therefore I am innocent. Is the proposition a fair one?'

"The excellent doctor admitted that it was not to be contested."

Even after he was taken into custody the good horse-stealer—if accounts are true—did not at all give way. He does not pretend to be a martyr, nor is he immoderately depressed. His prevalent feeling still is, that he has enjoyed his Scotch tour, and that he wishes he could make the goaler and the police feel how completely he has done so. Besides this, he has all the pleasures of literature to soothe him. The world forsakes him, but his resources and his tastes are with him to the last. He keeps on issuing testimonials to the beauty of Scotch scenery. He draws up documents about himself and Burns, expressive of his attachment to the name of the Scottish Shakespeare, and of his satisfaction at having been able, by means of the horse, to go and see his cottage. There is no reticence about his language when he talks of himself. "A. K. H. B." could not be more communicative. Only a person thoroughly imbued with the spirit of poetry could so sincerely think that other people would care to know—and that the press would care to know—whether he had enjoyed himself in the Highlands or not. It is one of the great beauties of poetry that it conquers all *mauvaise honte*, and makes its votary feel quite confident that all the world take an interest in his emotions. We can imagine the good horse-stealer's pleasure after he had sent in his letter to the governor of the gaol, at being able to lie down in his bed and think what a relief it would be to the public to know that his trip in Ayrshire had passed off pleasantly. This is quite the manner of great authors. Great authors are like great generals, and never move without trailing behind them a sort a telegraphic wire, by means of which—the moment they arrive anywhere—they are able to sit down and telegraph to the rest of the world their first impressions. This kind of high literary cultivation the good horse-stealer possessed, though his grammer and power of arranging sentences were not equal to his general culture. On leaving Glasgow for the prison of his native county, he at once handed in a farewell document. It is a good-bye to Scotland and the land of Burns. Of George de Barnewell it is related, that "even Snoggin, the turnkey appointed to sit with the prisoner, was affected by his noble and appropriated language, and burst into tears." It would have done Snoggin's heart good to have received the following paper from the warm-hearted horse-stealer. If the portrait transmitted to us of Snoggin is not too highly coloured, he would have pardoned the inextricable confusion of the letter for the sake of the sentiment and the spirit:—

"In commemoration of my visit to Scotland, in which I had the pleasure of seeing at a single glance, and trod the fairy ground of the immortal Shakespeare of Scotland, and as an Englishman I am but too proud of having that liberty; yet at the same time I have left it this day; yet in love for the Ayrshire bard I leave my 'heart in the Highlands,' where the bard has had the honour of existing, and where he drew his first breath will adhere to my heart like the blooming heather to the mountain; and 'where Doon rins wimpling by sae clear,' I have breathed to nature a prayer for his repose. I leave it with a heavy heart; and so long as an English heart beats in my breast I will honour and revere his name and country."

If we contrast with this pathetic outpouring of this bruised poetic spirit, the wild scepticism of George de Barnewell, who was but a Byron at heart, we get a clear conception of the vast superiority of the tone of Scottish pastoral genius over the English melo-drama. On the one side is the blooming heather and the wimpling Doon; on the other is mad scorn and Titanic defiance of the gods. The gentle horse-dealer drops a tear at the idea of leaving even Scotland. George de Barnewell laughs a hollow laugh even as he is leaving life. We have listened to Burns; Byron must have his turn:—

"'You weep, my Snoggin,' the boy said, 'and why? Hath life been so charming to me that I should wish to retain it? Hath Pleasure no after weariness? Ambition no deception; Wealth no care; and Glory no mockery? Psha! I am sick of Success, galled of pleasure, weary of Wine and Wit, and—nay, start not, my Adelaide—and Women. I fling away all these things as the Toys of Boyhood. Life is the Soul's Nursery. I am a Man and pine for the Illimitable. Has the Morrow any Terrors for me, think you? Did Socrates falter at his poison? Did Seneca blench in his bath? My great Hazard has been played, and I pay my forfeit. Lie sheathed in my heart though flashing Blade. Welcome to my Bosom, thou faithful Serpent. I hug thee, peacebearing Image of the Eternal! Ha! the Hemlock Cup! Fill high, boy, for my Soul is thirsty for the Infinite! Get ready the Bath, friends; prepare me for the feast To-morrow —bathe my limbs in odours, and put ointment in my hair.'"

We think there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any sensible person, certainly not of any Scotchman, which of the two farewell addresses is to be preferred. If convicts are to be sentimental we had rather have the convict who leaves his heart in the Highlands, than the convict who, like Seneca, prepares his bath. We [illegible] rather have a convict also who spells heart in an [illegible] manner, than one who has a Soul with a capital [illegible] This, however, is a matter of simple feeling. [illegible] doubt, Sir Bulwer Lytton would think [illegible] letter. [illegible] conclusion we leave the horse-stealer to [illegible] and, we have [illegible] and trust that he may be [illegible] differently. In conc[illegible] Heaven which is likely to [illegible] the laws of his country, [illegible] His tale is a touching one. [illegible] enabled to bear the decree o[illegible] that he loved the [illegible] fall on him in the ensuing assizes. [illegible] we cannot [illegible] His only fault has been [illegible] ful and Beautiful too well. After perusing his st[illegible] the [illegible] but believe with Sir Bulwer, "that the Tru[illegible] the Beautiful bloom sometimes in the Dock and convict's tawny Gaberdine."

KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.*

(*From the Times, Feb.* 9.)

(Continued from the *Times* of Jan. 27th and *Bombay Gazette* of *March* 7.)

The first of these bulky volumes, already noticed in our columns, only contained an account of the transactions which, according to Mr. Kinglake, led to the war with Russia. Among the principal causes of the conflict he assigns the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. The narrative was, we remember, suspended for many pages that Mr. Kinglake might interpolate a biography of the Emperor, drawn in a peculiar style, and surrounded by pen-and-ink medallions of his statesmen and generals. The world has already formed its own conclusions respecting the good taste and propriety of the interpolation, and the fidelity of the portraits. Even those who are most delighted with the inky depth and blackness of the *inferno* into which Mr. Kinglake has plunged his enemies will probably admit that he is not a faithful artist. When he dips his brush in light and illuminates his heroes and demigods, men, recollecting how he exaggerated the very hideousness of his evil ones, will doubt if those he has made white can be so very white. For he does not paint from nature, but from the images and reflections cast by his own passions. He is a caricaturist, with a vigorous, laborious, and unequal pencil, which he wields to gratify his hate or his friendship. Certainly he is not an historian in the sense in which the word is most honourable. As a satirist, in his lowest flights he is not far above Scarron, and in his highest he is far below Junius. And, as writers in that fashion delight in contrasts, we find Mr. Kinglake relieving the monotonous darkness of all his Frenchmen by radiant portraitures of most of his Englishmen. The public are presented with a gallery of sketches, some highly poetical spirited, and pretty, others heavy, dull, and mediocre. Like the mediæval painters, he represents his friends in the best light, and gibbets those he loves not—and he is a good hater—as Judases or unrepentant thieves. And these pieces and sketches are offered to the world as a connected historical picture. When Mr. Kinglake is asked why he has introduced character and events which have nothing at all to do with the period and scene of which he is treating, he says he has a right to put them there if he pleases, and that his antipathies, conjectures, and inferences are entitled to stand as facts.

But though the pieces are detached, some are of colossal dimensions. This second volume consists of 517 pages, not including the appendix. The book closes with the Battle of Alma. The chapter which is devoted to that engagement runs to the length of 300 —three hundred—pages. The action did not last two hours. The movements of the troops were accomplished in far less time than is needed for reading the description. That would not be ground of objection if Mr. Kinglake presented us with a view thoroughly coherent, unquestionably accurate, clear, impartial, candid, and just. But to our minds, notwithstanding the labour and the boasted resources brought to bear on it, the account of the battle is neither perfectly lucid nor yet quite trustworthy. Mr. Kinglake, indeed, possesses the merit of thinning down the smoke of the field, but, for all that, we do not see the movement of the hosts. He subdues the thunder of cannon and rattle of musketry; but nevertheless we do not hear his captains giving their orders, nor can one catch the voices of our chiefs dominating in the fight. In taking pains to be intelligible, he has become obscure. But more,—he is, as we think can be proved by and by, inaccurate, partial, disingenous, and unjust. There are bits of his work so beautiful and so true that it is all the more to be regretted the rest of the pictures are not entitled to similar praise. Mr. Kinglake has tried to do that which is very difficult, but not impossible. As in painting it is the artist's triumph to convey the impression of animated beings passing across his canvass, and to give an idea of motion, so for the writer, who seeks to paint in words, it is very rare and very high excellence to describe well and clearly a scene consisting of several parts, the action of each at a different point, with shifting incidents and fortunes. Mr. Kinglake has attempted to earn the praise due to such excellence by a series of carefully worked etchings. The effect reminds us of that produced by stereoscopic views of Niagara;—here a glimpse of the Horse-shoe Fall; there a view above the Rapids; again, as a foreground to the cataract, the simpering faces of a group of tourists. The "gazebo" of a curiosity shop rises up in the midst of the downcast ocean beside Table Rock. When you have inserted slide after slide, and looked at them all you have not the least idea of what Niagra is like, and the best result you can arrive at is, that the Falls resemble a whitewashed wall. So with the slides of Mr. Kinglake's Battle of the Alma. We are hurried into action and out of it; at one moment cantering briskly out of the way of Russian round shot with Lord Raglan and his Staff—at another clinging to the cover of the steep cliffs with the timid Frenchmen. Now we are burning in Bourliouk; in an instant more we are whisked off to the extreme right to advance with Autemarre; while dealing with hard material facts there, we are suddenly requested to consider an abstruce metaphysical problem, and to "inquire into the effect of Bosquet's turning movement on the mind of Prince Menschikoff," which we learn, in effect, nearly turned his head. The fatigued and irritated reader is dragged off his legs from regiment to regiment, from left to right, and back again, all over the field. He indignantly refuses to be philosophical in a battle. He attributes to his own stupidity or want of technical knowledge the hazy, clouded notions fitting through his mind, and is quite pleased when he gets to a placid spot in the middle of the carnage and reads a neat little dissertation on the life and times of Sir George Brown and of General Codrington, as they are busily engaged in storming "the Great Redoubt." He has tumbled and scuffled up the slope with the Light Division, and is, retreating with them, when he is obliged to halt and consider the moral character of the Duke of Cambridge, and lest he should be disrespectfully impatient he is brought up with this tremendous sentence—"The Duke of Cambridge is grandson of George III. and cousin of the Queen." Before he has had time to weigh fully all the curious observations which Mr. Kinglake makes on his Royal Highness, as he is dissecting him on the bank of the river, his attention is imperatively called away by an analysis of a body of men who are just about to move into fire. There is a fine bathos in the opening. "In its origin the appellation given to the regiments called the Guards imported that the personal safety of the Sovereign was peculiarly committed to their charge." "Without *being over drilled*, they are *well enough* practised in their duties. The force is deeply prized by the Queen." "Grief for the death of line officers is dispersed over the three kingdoms, but by the loss of officers in the household regiments the *central* body of English society is touched, is shocked, is almost angered." But there is no time for any more. Here come the Russians. They are on us! We fly! No,—we jump. Mr. Kinglake is now on a little knoll some mile and a half off; we must get up beside him—listen to Lord Raglan wishing for guns, then bound off a mile or so to St. Arnaud, who is riding with his imbecile columns, and observe the general helplessness of the Gallic army, and so on for the whole of these serried encounters till the day is won. The violent exercises to which one is put in these 300 pages are too much for the most devoted and robust of literary gymnasts, and we shall here desist from enumerating any more of the feats one is called on to perform, as there will be occasion to deal with the actual account hereafter.

The most serious charge against Mr. Kinglake is that he has written a most mischievous book. The exhibition of virulent prejudices, which would expose this country to ridicule or ill-will abroad, will also engender ill-feeling and bitterness of heart at home. Considerations of State and individual reputations are sacrificed in hecatombs on the altar he has erected in public to his animosities and his gratitude. We think it due to our good name, our good faith, and the national honour to repudiate his book as a history of the war, or as an exposition of the feelings of the people of Great Britain. The small-minded jealousy and injustice manifested towards our allies are not worthy of Mr. Kinglake. They are unbecoming to any one who professes to speak on behalf of a great nation. Whom such an exhibition can please, what end it can serve, it is impossible to say. It is idle for Mr. Kinglake to draw subtle distinctions between the French nation and the French army of the days of the Crimea, and the people and army of France in that delightful period of her history which is comprised in the interval from the Revolution of 1848 to the *coup d'état* of 1851. Orleanist, Legitimist, and Red Republican will alike resent the imputations on the gallantry of Frenchmen, no matter under whom they march. And, for ourselves, it must be observed that in proportion as we depreciate the valour of the French soldier, so do we tarnish the lustre of our own greatest triumphs. Nor will it meet that objection, to say the soldiers of the first Bonaparte were better than those whom his nephew sent to fight beside us. Their courage needs no vindication from those who saw the fiery charge of Balaklava, who acknowledge the services rendered at Inkerman, and who remember the storming of the Mamelon and the sanguinary struggles in front of the Bastion du Mât.

The first chapter of the second volume opens with a sketch of "St. Arnaud, formerly Le Roy," which we confess gives us a very high idea of the military value and soldierly ability of the French Marshal. Entering the army as sous-lieutenant in 1816, when Lord Raglan was a full colonel, he was obliged to retire in consequence of his excesses, and was lost to sight till 1830, when, at 33 years of age, he returned to France and re-entered the military profession. "But again the clouds passed over him," and he quitted the army once more. He was in Algeria rising rapidly to notice. In 1836, nearly ten years after Lord Raglan had attained the grade of major-general, St. Arnaud

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* *The Invasion of the Crimea, &c.*, by A. W. Kinglake Vol. II. Blackwoods.

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for the third time, began the career of a soldier as lieutenant in the Foreign Legion. His promotion was rapid. It would be strange if it were not, according to Mr. Kinglake's account—although he had no family, no friends, no fortune—he resolved to win a soldier's fame. "Even by acute illness he could not be kept out of action. When he lay upon the sick bed, if it chanced that the Arabs or Kabyles were offering any prospect of a fight within reach of the hospital, he almost always managed to drag his helpless, tortured body towards the scene of the conflict." (P. 5.) If there chanced to be a fire, "he would fly to the spot, scale the walls, mount the roof, and *contrive* to appear aloft in seeming peril displayed to the wondering crowd by the lurid glare of the flames." He was bold, gay, reckless, with a great capacity for administrative business; an active, enterprising officer, skilled in his duties, knowing how to hold a conquered province, and terrible and prompt in the field. He danced, he sang, he wrote verses, he spoke and wrote several languages. This is Mr. Kinglake's account of "St. Arnaud, formerly Le Roy," not our own. And certainly, though he did once go to confession, as Mr. Kinglake gravely records, such a man in the field was worth an immense number of respectable mediocrities :—

"He spoke with luminous force and with a charming animation, and it seemed to me, as we rode along by the side of the heavy-laden soldiery, that the clear incisive words in which he described to me the mechanism of the 'moveable column' were a model of military diction; but his keen, handsome, eager features so kindled with the mere stir and pomp of war, he seemed so to love the swift going and coming of his aides-de-camp, and the rolling drums and the joyful appeal of the bugles; he was so content with the gleam of his epaulettes, half hidden and half revealed by the graceful white Cabaan; so happy in the bounding pride of his Arab charger, that he did not seem like a man destined to be chosen from out of all others as the instrument of a scheme requiring grave care and secrecy."

Mr. Kinglake then relates that in 1845 St. Arnaud smothered 500 Arabs in the Cave of Shelas; but, more wise than Pelissier, he kept the fact secret from all the world except Marshal Bugeaud and his brother. It is not explained how the men who were engaged in hermetically sealing the apertures of the cave were kept in ignorance of the existence of so many people, but at all events the news must have got wind some way, for M. Fleury, six years afterwards, looking out for a sure and secret Commander-in-Chief, picked out St. Arnaud in 1851. But as Mr. Kinglake gravely relates in this history that St. Arnaud contributed materially to the capture of Constantine by *imitating* the sound of a "hurrah," which animated the foreigners of northern blood in his company so effectually that they rushed into the breach and carried it when the French were all running away, we must reserve our opinion respecting the credibility of these anecdotes and garnishings till we know more of the authorities. After the *coup d'etat* the gossips of Paris gave St. Arnaud an ill name, and although his enemies could never make out that he had been convicted, or even arrested, on a criminal charge (p. 11), they slandered him, and when war appeared imminent St. Arnaud insisted on the command of the French expedition from his "accomplice" and "fellow adventurer," and received it. Lord Raglan is next introduced as "one of a great and powerful body of nobles, who were proud on behalf of this favourite member of their House and fenced him round with honour." (p. 13.) Mr. Kinglake indicates that he will leave Lord Raglan's character to be judged by his country rather than pass a verdict from his own knowledge, while he is prepared to show them "his way of maintaining an alliance," and "how he dealt with armies in the hour of battle." He does not, however, conceal his opinion that to have been under the Great Duke from boyhood up to old age, as Lord Fitzroy had been, was "to be relieved from the necessity, and even shut out from the opportunity, of thinking" for himself, and that 30 years of office life was far from being a good preparative for the command of an army in the field." (Pp. 16, 17.) For half a lifetime Lord Raglan had, he says, been engaged in maintaining a monotonous quiet in the army and making the wheels of office run smoothly, and he had to contend with all his soul against this baneful sort of experience and the habit of mind it engendered. The traits of Lord Raglan's character are delicately drawn; the charms of his manner, the graciousness of his presence, the sway he exercised over men face to face with him; his sensitive honour, his antipathy to take thought for the morrow, and his dislike to mental exercitation and to argument; his adroitness in evading great questions by starting little ones, are all touched and coloured with a loving and skilful hand. It is a pity that in nearly every sentence there should be some covert insult, or offensive contrast and allusion to the French Emperor and his Generals. There are Frenchmen, as Mr. Kinglake may be aware, who write French as well as he writes English, and before another eight-and-a-half years are over he may find that there are two ways of telling a story.

The whole of Lord Raglan's labours in Paris, when on his way to the Crimea, so far as we are permitted here to know them, were centred and included in evading any concert with the pondering Emperor as to the plan of the campaign and the mutual relations of the Allies, and in raising a discussion as to the choice of the camping ground best suited for the two armies. But he began to believe in the stability of the Emperor's character and the value he set on the alliance. (P. 30.) And well the Emperor might. It would do him good, and it would also improve the character of his subjects. Mr. Kinglake, however, sets to work to prove that, though the Emperor was thus sincere, and he had appointed St. Arnaud to the command only because he was a creature of his own, St. Arnaud was as anxious to break up the alliance as his master was to maintain it. It was working well, he tells us, at this time, and would have so gone on, had not St. Arnaud been scheming to get the command of the Turkish army. His plot was frustrated by "the shadow of the Canning brow, and the thin, tight, merciless lips of the great Eltchi," who "pressed him down by the majesty and graciousness of his welcome" when he went to state the particulars of his scheme. St. Arnaud at once gave way; and, although Lord Raglan despised the Turks (p. 36), he resolved not to let Omar Pasha's authority be diminished. The next attack of St. Arnaud on the alliance which his master so much prized was a proposal that, when a detachment of the Allies were acting together, whoever was senior officer should command the force. It would scarcely be believed that Mr. Kinglake suggests that this was a trick to get the command of the English army from Lord Raglan, inasmuch as St. Arnaud was superior in rank to his Lordship. (P. 37.) However, the Emperor crowned the duplicity of which Mr. Kinglake is always accusing him by ordering the Marshal to desist from these schemes of ambition. The latter was not at all annoyed, but he resolved, nevertheless, to threaten the cohesion of the alliance once more. It seems that Colonel Trochu was sent out by the Emperor to check the wildness of St. Arnaud. On his way to Constantinople he visited the French troops at Gallipoli. He was satisfied, from what he saw, that the French army was not in a state of equipment and provision to justify its General in undertaking immediate operations against the Russians. St. Arnaud, acting on the advice of Trochu, proposed that only a French and English division should be sent up to Varna, and that the Allies should occupy a line south of the Balkan from Bourgas to Bournabat. That proposition would appear monstrous, had not both Sir John Burgoyne and Colonel Ardent fixed on a line across the peninsula of Gallipoli much further south than Bourgas before the Russians had got down to Silistria at all, and had we not made the famous lines at Bulair in the early part of the campaign. Mr. Kinglake does justice, in spite of himself, to the French strategists (p. 43). Lord Raglan objected to their plans. St. Arnaud at once gave way to his "ascendant." The armies moved up to Varna, and the French were, by a figure of speech, "pushed forward within hearing of the enemy's guns" (p. 47).

At Varna Lord Raglan, schooled down by long years of office labour to a pedantic dislike of irregular troops, conceived such an almost superstitious horror of them that "when the fatal storm of the 14th of November was roaring through his port and camp he found time to sit at a desk and write down the Bashi-Bazouks" (p. 63). Lord Raglan, therefore, did not seek—pay, rejected—the aid of Turkish auxilliaries under British officers; far less did he aspire to command Turkish armies. And yet Mr. Kinglake shows why he ought to have done otherwise very clearly. The tidings, meantime, which came from the Turkish garrison, and the gallant part borne by two young Englishmen (one of them a correspondent for this journal), in the defence of Silistria, kindled a zeal for the invasion of the Crimea in England. In spite of the qualms of the Government, this zealous inclination, so well analyzed and described by Mr. Kinglake, was carried into effect by the Duke of Newcastle and the will of the people generally. These, however, would have been powerless, it is presumed, but for the existence of this journal, to which fell the task of ascertaining and declaring the opinion of the whole country. The Parliament made no stand against the project of invading that Crimea thus expressed, and so it was resolved to direct the allied forces against Sebastopol.

Now, if Mr. Kinglake, instead of hinting doubts and hesitating dislikes, had boldly told us that the people of England, the Parliament of Great Britain, and *The Times* were all wrong together, and that he, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Cobden were right on that occasion, we could admire his boldness, if not his modesty. Would he have had England and France withdraw their troops and their fleets as soon as the Russians had evacuated the Principalities leaving them free to renew the war against the Porte whenever they pleased? Were they thus to violate the Treaty of the Great Eltchi? An historian should not leave us in the dark respecting his views of such great questions. Mr. Kinglake, after all, may be the secret advocate and agent of the Piece Party. If so, we can better understand the purpose of his book, and wonder at the subtlety with which he brings war, and all those vindicating it from any cause, or engaged in it under any stress of duty, into ridicule and contempt. We congratulate Mr. Bright on his ally and subaltern in his campaign against the national instincts, the popular will, and the appeal to arms which the violence and ambition of men render necessary, and which is useful as an outlet for historians.

The passage describing the way in which the resolution of Government was taken comes under the head of what the Americans call "sensation" statements. Mr. Kinglake gives a lengthy apologetical explanation of the circumstances which justify him, as he conceives, in making the late public. If a Cabinet Minister violated his solemn obligations in order to render his colleagues contemptible, Mr. Kinglake may be held guiltless of any graver charge than an attempt to stigmatise the English Ministry as unworthy of their trust. But he ought to know that the sleep-compelling despatch which the Duke of Newcastle read before his colleagues was merely the formal embodiment of instructions previously determined upon, and known to every member of the Cabinet. The Ministry had resolved that the Crimea should be invaded because they were anxious to check the arrogant pretensions of Russia. They obeyed not only the popular impulse, which was rampant for war, as Mr. Kinglake loudly declares, —they availed themselves of an opportunity to strike a blow at an enemy who excited their apprehensions in the East, who threatened to disturb the balance of Europe, and menaced us in our Indian Empire. It was because in the vast arsenal of Sebastopol Russia held uplifted a mailed hand for ever ready to strike the sick Turk, and to grasp his inheritance, that the Ministry and the people designated it as the point of attack. The despatch merely put in an elaborate form the orders which the Cabinet thought fit to give Lord Raglan to carry out their views. It contained no new principle, embodied no novel direction, made no alteration in plan. St Arnaud was at the same time ordered by the Emperor not to advance towards the Danube, and was directed to support the English in an invasion of the Crimea.

In the middle of July these orders reached the allied Generals, and in six weeks or two months more they would have been ready to carry on the operations of a regular warfare. Their forces numbered about 50,000 men, 100 guns, some siege pieces, and 1,800 horse. It was believed that the Russians had not more than 45,000 men at the highest estimate in the Crimea, but the Duke of Newcastle directed the English General to do his best to ascertain the truth. His directions were not obeyed. Lord Raglan was averse, forsooth, to employ spies to ascertain the numbers of the enemy, because it was repulsive to the feelings of an English gentleman! We can only say that if he was he had learnt very little from the Great Duke.

But Lord Raglan disapproved the project altogether. We are not told whether he used any arguments which, coming from a trusted military chief, would have caused the Cabinet to hesitate, and have strengthened the hands of those who doubted the policy of invasion. Did Lord Raglan write to the Duke of Newcastle or to any member of the Government, stating that he conceived it most hazardous to engage in such an undertaking as the invasion of the Crimea? Did he say he knew nothing of the strength of the enemy, and that it was against his feelings and principles to employ secret agents to ascertain it? Did he urge any solid military objection against the plan which he is stated to have received with such disfavour? If he had adduced any substantial objection to carry out the wishes of Government, there is nothing in the instructions or views of the Cabinet which justifies the belief that they would then have insisted on immediate execution. Not only that. Lord Raglan, as Mr. Kinglake proudly proves, was absolute master of the situation, for he would have been supported to the fullest in his objections by St. Arnaud. Having first accused the French Marshal of all kinds of indecent tentatives against his colleague, Mr. Kinglake next asserts that if the English General had decided against the invasion he would have been well content, and perhaps much relieved; but that, if Lord Raglan had pressed for its adoption. St. Arnaud would have done his best to carry it to a good conclusion (p. 103). What more Mr. Kinglake, on the part of Lord Raglan, would have had from the French General it is very difficult to conceive. Admiral Dundas, who had become "gray in the service of a political party," and "by force of politics had now become troubled with the business of war," was as much opposed to the expedition as his French colleague, Admiral Hamelin. So the weight of the councillors would have supported Lord Raglan to the fullest. The Duke of Newcastle imagined Lord Raglan was in the habit of "considering with your French colleague what it will be safe and advisable for you to do," as it was the custom of the Home Government to take counsel and concert measures with the Government of the Tuileries. In ignorance of Lord Raglan's alleged dislike to use any means to discover the resources of the enemy, the Duke directed him in a despatch dated the 10th of April, to make careful inquiry into the amount and condition of the Russian force in the Crimea, and the strength of Sebastopol (p. 106), and clearly directed his Lordship's attention to that quarter. This must have been to a thoughtful man who cared about the future, and was not averse to plans of action, an indication that the Government was looking forward to an invasion of the Crimea. It is one of the most remarkable of the many instances in which Mr. Kinglake's antipathies have deprived him of judicial calmness, regard for historical justice, and even of common sense, that with this despatch before him, with its express declaration that on the 10th of April the Government thought it likely operations of an offensive character must be undertaken, "and that the heaviest blow which could be struck at the southern extremities of the Russian empire would be the taking or destruction of Sebastopol," he should (at p. 86) attempt to show the taking of Sebastopol and the occupation of the Crimea as some new and unheard of project, and puts it forth that *The Times* on the 15th of June suggested it for the first time. But Mr. Kinglake, in view of certain persons and things, loses his reason; he is inflamed by the sight of them as a turkey-cock by a red cloak; he spreads out his periods, swells his sentences, fans out his feathery invectives, splurts angry sounds all over his courtly pages, and gobbles forth fiery phrases full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. Let any man, for example, read the despatch of the 29th of June, and judge. Mr. Kinglake must have had a bad attack of *rabies* when he declared that the Duke of Newcastle confined Lord Raglan's discretion with a precision scarcely short of harshness. It is due to the Duke and to the Government to say that they gave Lord Raglan the most ample discretion on the only points where he required it. The Duke informed Lord Raglan that the Government thought the Crimea should be invaded and Sebastopol be attacked, unless Lord Raglan considered the means at his disposal were inadequate. He expressly told him—"You are not to be precluded from the exercise of the discretion originally vested in you." . . . . "This decision should be taken solely with reference to the means at your disposal as compared with the difficulties to be overcome." (P. 110.) . . . "The tenour of the despatch is,—We are anxious you should invade the Crimea, as we conceive it the best means of securing peace, but we leave the matter in its military relations entirely to your discretion, on which we fully rely." And Mr. Kinglake, after all, argues that the power of deciding for or against the expedition was practically vested in Lord Raglan. He might have resisted the Duke if he liked. (P. 113.) The power of deciding "had passed from Paris and from London, and was all concentred in the English General." Lord Raglan took counsel as soon as he received the despatch with the only General in camp whose assistance he ever sought. He sent for Sir George Brown, who "was of an eager, fiery nature," had fretted and fumed in various small rooms at the Horse Guards for nigh forty years since he last saw service in the field—Lord Raglan sent for Sir George, and, if we had not Mr. Kinglake's word for it, it would scarcely be possible to credit that two such men should have acted and spoken as Lord Raglan and his adviser are reported to have done. The Generals were far advanced in years; both of them had left the field as young men, and had grown gray at the Horse Guards. The Great Duke was no more. All the inspiration he had left to his subordinate was derived from an aching and insoluble eagerness to know what he would have done in a given case had he been alive. It is obvious the determination of these difficult problems was in a human sense impossible. Each man was left to his own wandering, vague, marrowless conjectures. There could be no certainty in any surmise. "The Duke would have done this, I think," hesitates one. "Well, I think the Duke would not have done so," gasps out another. What really occurs at the interview according to Mr. Kinglake is this. Lord Raglan hands Sir George the despatch, and asks him his opinion about it. Sir George very pertinently inquires if Lord Raglan knows anything about the strength of the enemy. Lord Raglan answers that he has no information whatever, having neglected to resort to the means for procuring it which he had been directed to use two months before. "Then," quoth Sir George, "you and I are accustomed, you know, to appeal to the dead for our guidance in all difficulties. We ask ourselves always how the Great Duke would have acted. I tell you I am sure he would not undertake this business if he did not know more than you do. That's my opinion. But then, you know, it's of no consequence what the Great Duke would have done. Because, in this case, if you act as the Great Duke would have done, you will be recalled. You must give in. If you mind the Great Duke, some one else will be sent out to take your place who won't mind him at all. So don't mind him, and say I, who always act on my idea of what his judgment would have been, agree with you," Lord Raglan, having heard his General's reasons for disregarding the probable course of their only guide, resolved, nevertheless, to throw over the authority of the Great Duke and to follow it at the same time. This would be a dilemma to most people. But Mr. Kinglake is so ingenious! Lord Raglan's decision was not governed by Sir George Brown's theory that he would be recalled if he did not invade the Crimea. He believed the invasion was unwarrantable and very hazardous—the Great Duke would never have undertaken it. But the Great Duke had laid it down that a General abroad owed obedience to the Secretary of State. It is true, Mr. Kinglake argues, that the Duke's whole career was an unceasing rebellion against that doctrine. Lord Raglan, departing from the spirit of his master, who treated Secretaries of State in "a fierce, wilful, and contemptuous way" when he pleased, and having arrived at the conclusion that the Duke of Wellington would not have heeded the Duke of Newcastle's instructions, and would not have invaded the Crimea, resolves that he will invade it against his own judgment and his own expressly-reserved discretion, and the Duke's presumed decision, because the Duke once said a thing to which he never would have given the smallest consideration himself had he been alive! It is, as we said, scarcely credible that Mr. Kinglake should write such unmitigated nonsense, and hold up to such ridicule these two gallant and sensible old soldiers. If he were the bitterest enemy of England, bent on rendering her councils, her Generals, and her Government the laughing-stock of Europe, he could not have accomplished his purpose with greater effect. We protest against these absurd and vapourish inanities. If the Emperor of the French were our foe, instead of our friend, he might well forgive Mr. Kinglake his imitation of Victor Hugo, in consideration of the ridicule he has heaped on our Generals and statesmen.

(To be continued.)

FINE WRITING.—The correspondent of a Southern paper commences his account of the battle of Murfreesborough in the following terms :—"The sun rose clear after several days of funeral gloom, drifting the mists which hung like silvery curtains over the field, dancing and glistening along the serried line of steel, which glittered in the morning light like the sparklings of countless diamonds, bathing the gay banners which floated in the front with a flood of refulgence, and rifting in golden showers through the emeral fringe of cedars which enclosed the field."

LORD BYRON AND LADY CAROLINE LAMB.—Lady Westmoreland knew him in Italy. She took on her to present him. The women suffocated him. I heard nothing of him, till one day Rogers (for he, Moore, and Spencer, were all my lovers, and wrote me up to the skies—I was in the clouds)—Rogers said, "you should know the new poet," and he offered me the MS. of "Childe Herold" to read. I read it, and that was enough. Rogers said, "he has a club-foot, and bites his nails." I said, "If he was ugly as Æsop I must know him." I was one night at Lady Westmoreland's; the women were throwing their heads at him. Lady Westmorland led me up to him. I looked earnestly at him, and turned on my heel. My opinion in my journal was "mad—bad—and dangerous to know." A day or two passed; I was sitting with Lord and Lady Holland, when he was announced. Lady Holland said, "I must present Lord Byron to you." Lord Byron said, "That offer was made to you before; may I ask why you rejected it?" He begged permission to come and see me. He did so the next day. Rogers and Moore were standing by me; I was on the sofa. I had just come in from riding. I was filthy and heated. When Lord Byron was announced, I flew out of the room to wash myself. When I returned, Rogers said, "Lord Byron, you are a happy man. Lady Caroline has been sitting here in all her dirt with us, but when you were announced, she flew to beautify herself." Lord Byon wished to come and see me at eight o'clock, when I was alone; that was my dinner hour. I said he might. From that moment, for more than nine months, he almost lived at Melbourne House. It was then the centre of all gaiety, at least in appearance. My cousin Hartington wanted to have waltzes and quadrilles; and, at Devonshire House it would not be allowed, so we had them in the great drawing-room at Melbourne House. All the *bon ton* of London assembled here every day. There was nothing so fashionable. Byron contrived to sweep them all away. My mother grew miserable, and did everything in her power to break off the connection. She at last brought me to consent to go to Ireland with her and papa. Byron wrote me that letter, which I have shown you. While in Ireland, I received letters constantly,—the most tender and the most amusing. We had got to Dublin, on our way home, where my mother brought me a letter. There was a coronet on the seal. The initials under the coronet were Lady Oxford's. It was that cruel letter I have published in *Glenarvon*: it destroyed me; I lost my brain. I was bled, leeched; kept for a week in the filthy Dolphin Inn, at Rock. On my return, I was in great prostration of mind and spirit. Then came my *fracas* with the page, which made much noise. He was a little *espiegle*, and would throw detonating balls into the fire. Lord Melbourne always scolded me for this; and I, the boy. One day, I was playing ball with him. He threw a squib into the fire, and I threw the ball at his head. It hit him on the temple, and he bled. He cried out, 'Oh, my Lady, you have killed me!' Out of my senses, I flew into the hall, and screamed, 'O God, I have murdered the page!' The servants and people in the streets caught the sound, and it was soon spread about. William Lamb would live with me no longer. All his family united in insisting on our separation. Whilst this was going on, and instruments drawing out—that is, in *one month*—wrote and *sent Glenarvon to the press*. I wrote it, unknown to all (save a governess, Miss Welsh), in the middle of the night. It was necessary to have it copied out. I had heard of a famous copier, an old Mr. Woodhead. I sent to beg he would come to see Lady Caroline Lamb at Melbourne House. I placed Miss Welsh, elegantly dressed, at my harp, and myself at a writing table, dressed in the page's clothes, looking a boy of fourteen. He addressed Miss Welsh as Lady Caroline. She showed him the author. He would not believe that this schoolboy could write such a thing. He came to me again in a few days, and he found me in my own clothes. I told him William Ormond, the young author, was dead. When the work was printed, I sent it William Lamb. He was delighted with it, and we became united, just as the world thought we were parted for ever. The scene at Brocket Hall (in the novel of "Glenarvon") was true. Lord Byron's death—the ghost appearing to her—her distraction at his death. Medwin's talk completed her distress."—*Lady Morgan's Memoirs.*

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N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th March 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, few pieces of Superior Blue, Drab, Claret, and Green Woollen Cloths, &c.

AN INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR POLISHED MARBLE SLABS.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of very superior Polished Marble Slabs for Circular, Pier, Sideboard, Side, or Oval Tables, Tea Poys, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.
(*without reserve.*)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are favored with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Monday, the 30th March instant, at 3 P.M. the Valuable landed and Household Property at Khandalla belonging to S. Adamson, Esq., consisting of Bungalows, Out buildings, Stabling, Coach-House, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about ten acres of Ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Concan, and is open to the direct sea breeze.

The Garden is well stocked with trees, shrubs and Plants, and there is also a very productive Kitchen Garden, a good Carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the grounds, to the Bungalows which are distant about one and a half miles from the Khandalla Railway station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Reversing station on the Ghaut Incline where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows unfurnished and all information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to the Auctioneers No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE PROPERTY IS NOW ON VIEW.

Terms—25 per cent Deposit on the fall of the Hammer, and the remainder of the purchase money in Cash in seven days.
Note—Possession will be given on the 31st May 1863.

AN AUCTION SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMAN-STORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, No. 27, FORT.
By order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas.

On or about the 13th April, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co, are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Shop, in Apollo Street, No. 27, Fort, by order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, all the valuable stock of Beer, Champagne, Brandy, Porter in Bottles and Pints, Sherry, Liqueur, Madeira, Claret, Sparkling Moselle, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Old Tom, one Butt of Port Wine, Cherry Cordial, one hundred Cases of Oilmanstores, a number of American Time Pieces and Clocks, Miscellaneous Articles, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th March 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 „ „ Longcloths.
700 „ „ Madapollams.
800 „ „ Jacconets.
300 „ „ Domestics.
A few bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Mahogany square PIANOFORTE by "COLLARD AND COLLARD" in good order Price Rs. 250. Apply to

WINES.

Good Sherry …………	Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—	
In quarts …………	Rs. 13 per doz.
In pints …………	„ 7-8 „

Bombay, 26th March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.
AT 1 P.M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction, on the Premises by order of Benabace, widow of the late Ramjee Mowjee Patell, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the late Suckaram Zindoo, the Mortgager,

All that piece or parcel of the Fazindaree Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House, built and erected thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Byculla Pakharev Road, containing by admeasurement thirty feet in breadth, and forty feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East, South, and West, by the public roads, and on or towards the North by the house of Panachund Jetha, the said House standing on the Fazandaree Ground belonging to Gopall Tookajee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the old No. 2, and under the present No. 51, together with all and singular Houses, Out-houses, &c., situate thereon.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, LAMPS, &c.
At "Lockesley Hall," Byculla, opposite to the Club House

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by F. Rowland, Esq., to submit to Public Auction, at "Lockesley Hall," Byculla, opposite the Club House, the remainder of light Bedroom Chairs, a very valuable consignment of superior English Mahogany and Walnutwood Household Furniture, consisting of a magnificent large Solid Mahogany Sideboard, and a Hall Side Table to match, with white Marbles and Glass Mirrors, a very costly and most exquisitely Carved Warrington State Bed, a matchless specimen of Wood Carving, a very handsome large Library Book Case with Glass Doors, a Rosewood do., with Gilt Figures, several first-rate Almiras, and Wardrobes with Mirrors, Doors in the Centre and Compartment for Bonnets, and Hanging Dresses, Corner What-nots with 5 Trays and Glass Mirror backs, Tucker's Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, and Chandeliers, Argand Lamps, very elegant Carpets, several rolls of Brussel, Kidderminster and Step Carpets, English Hemp Matting, Foot Stools and Hassocks, an Invoice of Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, some with Marble Stands, Mahogany Biddets and Chamber Stands, a Brass Bedstead with Bedding, Pictures in Gilt Frames, a set of handsomely bound Encyclopedia Brittanica, a set of Illustrated London News, &c. &c.

N. B.—The above Goods are all perfectly new and selected in England with great care and taste. Such an opportunity seldom offers at a public sale, and are worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

Catalogues are printed.

SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mooltanee Jaramdass Khutmull, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Shaw Ootumchund Muncharam & Co.
61 Boras of Cotton.

SALE OF GENUINE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT PARADISE LODGE, No. 2, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 7th, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 2, Paradise Lodge, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. COLLUM, Esq, the same consists of a set of richly cut vine-leaf pattern Glass Ware for 24 persons, cut Glass Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, richly cut and frosted Glass Centre-pieces on Stands, Glass Fruit Dishes, vine-leaf pattern Cellery Vases; a White Blue and Gold Dinner Service; a Blue Tiffin do.; a White and Gold Breakfast do.; a handsome White and Gold landscape-pattern and Tea do.; a white and richly gilt do.; a handsome Blue and Gold Dessert Services for 24 persons; a set of 4 plated Dish Covers; several pairs of best treble plated Oblong and Square Hotwater Curry Dishes; a handsomely Chased plated Epergne with 5 cut Glass Dishes, Plated Hotwater Plates, Plated Waiters, Bread Basket, Oyster Shells, Bottle, Waggons, and Stands, Cruet and Pickle Stands, single and treble Branch Candlesticks, Salt Cellars, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Mustard do., a set of shell-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 18 persons; a Silver 4 Cups Egg Frame complete; a box of mother-o'pearl handled Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for 18 persons, well-seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of substantial Dining Table for 24 persons, a Round do. for 12 persons, Side Boards, Hat Stands, Dining-room Chairs, handsomely carved Circular, Pier, Cards, and Ladies' Writing Tables, Chiffoniers, Circular Table and Tea Poys with Slabs, Landscape, Drawing-room, Easy, Predieu and Music Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Flower Stands, elaborately carved Partition, Screens, Folding do., Book Shelves. Four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Wardrobes with Glass doors, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilette and Cheval Glasses, Wine Presses, Mahogany Rocking Chairs with Horse-hair lining; a pair of Ebony Stands, a double-light plated Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops; a 6-light Chandelier, handsome real China Flower Jars and Garden Seats, Velvet Pile and other Carpets; an Iron Treasury Chest, a Mahogany Bagatelle B ard, Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures in Maple and Gilt Frames, Wall Shades with Drops; a Double-barrelled Gun in case by "H. Edwards" Plated Handled Table Cutlery by "Elkington," Marble Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Books, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A very light English-built Phaeton by "Varty and Wilson" with a pair of large-sized handsome and fleet Grey Carriage Horses and plated mounted Harness.
A light palanquin-shaped Shigram in good order.
An English-built Buggy.
A Grey Arab Riding Horse, goes well in single and double harness.
A Grey Arab Riding Horse.
2 Superior Surat Cows and 1 Bull Calf.
Sets of Double and Single Harness.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 2nd proximo.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Property, Carriage, Horses, &c., of Captain J. YOUNG, I.N., the same comprising a set of Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Waiters, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, a set of Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Side, Sofa, and Dining Tables, Easy, Predieu, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, a BagatelleTable, Bronze and Plated Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Cutlery, Books, Plants, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Four-seated Open Carriage, with a pair of Bay Horses, and Harness.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from Monday, the 6th proximo.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th March 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD.—October Brew, expected by the end of March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS. &Co

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, REIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.
The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—
Sparkling Hock, in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.
Ditto, ditto 2 Pints.
Ruedesheim, ditto 2 do.
Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret, J. B. Ducaule …… Rs. 18 per doz.

Claret,	ditto	……… „ 12	do.
Brandy,	ditto	……… „ 18	do.
Do.	ditto	……… „ 14	do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon		……… „ 34	do.
Do. Justinard and Co.		……… „ 24	do.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hadassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. TOD, HEATLY & Co., London.

Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod, Heatly & Co. ………	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown …	„ 35	„
Moselle, superior Sparkling, extra 1st quality Brand, R. Tod and James ………	„ 38	„
Moselle, fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown ………	„ 30	„
Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal ………	„ 20	„
Do. very dry, White Seal ………	„ 26	„
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal	„ 30	„
Brandy, fine Old Pale ………	„ 36	„
Do. do. Brown ………	„ 36	„

COUPLAND & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca*, *Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.
Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c. :—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal……Amontillado……	per dozen		Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } ……Good Dinner Wines…	„		„ 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. } ……………	„		„ 22
MADEIRA, very old …………	„		„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ……Quarts	„		„ 28
Do. Do. ……Pints	„		„ 15
Red Seal ……Quarts	„		„ 24
Do. Do. ……Pints	„		„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margux…………	„		„ 34
Leoville…………	„		„ 28
St. Julien…………	„		„ 22
Medoc…………	„		„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality…A. DePaul……Quarts	„		„ 40
Do. …A. DePaul……Pints	„		„ 21
Do. …J. C. Morizet…Quarts	„		„ 36
Do. …do ……Pints	„		„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine… }	„		„ 38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE………	„		„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do ………	„		„ 18
CURACOA………	„		„ 42
MARASCHINO………	„		„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY………	„		„ 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 ………			
Do. …Julies Robins (30 year old)	„		„ 50
Rum ……Fine old Jamaica…	„		„ 20
Gin—Old Tom……Booth, London……	„		„
Do. ……Hollands, in cases…	„		„
WHISKEY……Glenlivat, Crabbie …	„		„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

Business Announcements.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-wallah to drive to the Polic Office, Fort, which is close to.
Charge, Rs. 65 per month.
including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.
YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors', Miners', and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following :—

		Rs.	as.
Turning Chisels, ½ to 1½ inch …………	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ½ to 1½ „ …………	„	10	0
Assorted Handles for above…………	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets…………			
Garden Shears …………	each	5	0
Do. Rakes …………	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws …………	„	3	12
Do. Hoes…………	„	0	12
Do. Trowels…………	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch …………	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 „ …………	„	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 „ …………	„	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 „ …………	„	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1 ……	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2 ……	„	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3 ……	„	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1 ……	„	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2 ……	„	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3 ……	„	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil………	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts………	„	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned ………	each	19	0
Do. do. do. ………	„	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental………	„	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes ………			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's ………	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size ………	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do. ………	„	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights…	„	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils ………	„	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads ………	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils ………	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, Steel ………	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches………	„	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges ………	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments ………	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes ………	each As. 6 to	3	0
Bass Brooms ………		3	0
Whitewash Brushes ………	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes ………	each	2	8
Carriage Mops ………	„	1	4
Scrubbing Brushes ………	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2 ………	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks ………	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do. ………	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket ………	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior ………	„	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do. ………	„	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered ………	„	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed ………	„	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin………	„	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do. ………	„	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet ………		20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock…	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.………	per yard	1	0
A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.			
SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.			
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.			

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Porticos.
BASSETT & Co.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.
Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.
Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.
Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.
Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.
Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.
A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—
MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.

To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.

For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to sub join a list of their Novelties :—

Moire Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

Plain Silks

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

Muslins

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up

In *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.*, with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Bareges, Soie des Fees, Mousstine de Soie &c., &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season and including all the Novelties in Material.
Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.
The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular.*
The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue public favorities and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue.

Bonnets and Hats

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.
Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up c llars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

Ribbons

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

Lace and Hosiery.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultral Hair-brushes.

Children

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all the necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

Boots and Shoes.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains, &c.*

Lever Watches

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.
Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

Clocks.

Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

Jet

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Table Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS and MOSQUITOS NETS.
Bombay, December 25, 1862.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solatiares, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.

1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzan Polka.
3. Les Zouaves' Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on puckabui Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on mos advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
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CAPITAL ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)
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The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.
INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On very description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency,
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assuren for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation :—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	„	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	„	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	„	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	„	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between he Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance not *under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.
Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original …	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate…..	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original …	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate…..	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

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